The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,688—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
31-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	31-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	13th Aug.
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th ,,
					Friday.
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Maragon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th Aug.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	29th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th ,,
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

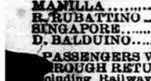
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 1, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
POSEIDON	F. Kossovich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	10th Aug.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Perini	3,800	550	14th August

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 16th Aug. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	W. Russell	3,380	14th August.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above.

Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th July 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1889 at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Arkari Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Akbari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 11th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 7th August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 9th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.
Small-size Tin	Rs. 0 10
Double-size Tin	,, 1 0

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW PHARMACEUTICAL ITEMS.

FROM BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.

THE "PINOL EUCALYPTIA DRY INHALER." Rs. a.

This is a most effective and convenient pocket Inhaler for the Antiseptic Treatment of Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Nasal Passage. Price complete 1 8

PINOL.

Useful as an Inhalation in cases of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Asthma, &c. Price in bottles, each Re. 1-6 and 2 0

PINUS PUMILIO EXTRACT.

Extensively used for Baths, Liniments, Ointments, and Plasters ..... Price per bottle 0 12

TABLOIDS.

Antipyrin Tabloids for Headache, &c., per bottle, Re. 1-8 and 5 8

Salol Tabloids ..... per bottle 3 0

Cascara Sagrada Tabloids, an agreeable form to administer this Drug...in bottles, each Re. 1-8 and 4 8

Phenacetin Tabloids, an effective Antipyretic, in bottles, each 2 0

Papani Tabloids, Digestive .....in bottles, each 5 0

Soluble Saccharine Tabloids. Will agreeably and sufficiently sweeten a Cup of Tea or Coffee, in bottles, each 1 8

Ichthyal Tabloids for Skin Diseases, in bottles each 1 8

ASSORTED OVAL TABLOIDS.

Price in bottles, As. 12 each.

A convenient and pleasant form of administering the following Drugs :—Dover's Powder, Potassium Chlorate, Soda Mint, Peptonic, Soda Bicarbonate, Potass, Bicarbonate, Quinine, Cascara Sagrada, Ammonium Chloride, and Pepsin.

LAXATIVE VEGETABLE AND VOICE "TABLOIDS" OF TRITURATED DRUGS.

Safest, pleasantest, and most active and convenient Medication for Infants, the Fastidious, &c.

The following is a list of a few out of many useful Drugs prepared in this form :—Santonine, Podophyllin, Arsenious Acid, Aconite Tincture, Belladona Tincture, Hydrarg. C. Creta (Grey Powder), Tinc. Nux Vom. Hydrarg. Subchlor (Calomel), Tinc. Opii (Laudanum), Tinc. Camph Co. (Paregoric), &c., &c.

In tubes, As. 12 each.

Leather Cases containing 16 tubes assorted Tabloid Triturates, Rs. 9 each, complete.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital	£2,000,000
Funds in Hand	,, 1,407,678
Amount Paid in Claims	,, 6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.

L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
G. GILBERT, Esq., (Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani).
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.

LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE : 31, Elphinstone Circle.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & CO., LD.. CHEMISTS.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

The Company have in their service a very large staff of English Chemists of extensive and varied experience, qualified in London by examination.

All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, &c., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to Her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

Of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological, and Surveying Instruments.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR,
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOOTBALL, POLO, SWEATER JERSEYS, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the above, and invite an early inspection.

	Rs. a.
Best Lamb's Wool, 2-Inch Stripes—	
Black and Royal Blue	each 5 8
Black and Amber	
Black and Scarlet	
Navy Blue, all sizes ... ... each Rs. 6	8 to 7 8
White Sweater Jerseys made from the Finest Wool, very Soft and Elastic, all sizes ... ... each Rs. 7	8 to 8 8
Extra Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made of the Finest Wool, very Soft, Non-irritating—	
Amber and Black	each 11 8
Navy and Scarlet	
Scarlet, Orange and Black Out-sizes	,, 12 8
Navy Blue Ribbed Cotton Hose	pair 3 12
Navy Blue Ribbed, all-Wool Hose	,, 3 12
White Cashmere Mufflers	each 3 8
Honeycomb	,, 2 12
Black and Amber Silk Squares	,, 7 8
Silk Squares, Club Colours...	,, 7 8
Elastic Web Belts, all Colours	,, 2 8
Black and Amber Ties	,, 1 12
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, well Shrunk	,, 8 8
White or Cream Silk and Wool Shirt, well Shrunk ...	,, 8 8
Cream Spun Silk Shirt	,, 12 8
White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, thoroughly Shrunk	,, 30 0
White Serge Cricketing Suits, thoroughly Shrunk ...	,, 30 0
White Fancy Serges, a large Choice	suit 30 0

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRYING BOTTLES FOR DRYING AND MATURING CIGARS.

1 Quart	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SURGICAL DRESSING BASINS. Triangular in Shape. Made to fit any part of the body. The curves of the sides are moulded on the living, model so that in using any fluid the patient or clothing is not wetted.

Prices from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED.

FEVER REMEDIES, PREPARED BY KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER	DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated. Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER	MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	SALINE.	"An excellent preparation." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula. Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation. Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO	CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Rs. 1, 1-8 and 2-8.
LIQUOR	CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENTS' COLLARS, SCARVES, BRACES.

THE LATEST SHAPES FOR THE SEASON.

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS, BOMBAY, GLOVERS.

CONTAGION IN SURGERY AND OBSTETRIC PRACTICE.

TABLETS of MERCURIC CHLORIDE.—At a moment's notice an Acidified Solution of Perchloride of Mercury of definite strength can be prepared.

No. 1 : one tablet to a pint of Water = 1 in 3,000.
No. 2 : one tablet to a pint of Water = 1 in 1,500.
"Perfect in every respect"; "Most convenient"; "An efficient Antiseptic Lotion."

Price 1-8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CASCARA LOZENGES,

A DELICIOUS LAXATIVE

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

THESE LOZENGES are prepared with the finest Chocolate, and are far superior to any Laxative in the form of Lozenges yet introduced.

"CASCARA SAGRADA" or "SACRED BARK" is well known as the safest and most reliable Tonic Laxative of modern medicine.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest, Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise or diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set pave, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders, swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

SILVER. Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.

ELECTRO-PLATE. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.

CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and the "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.

REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

O. K. CHEROOTS O. K.

CHOICE TRICHINOPOLY JAVA, ETC.

BOMBAY. Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury London.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOTMAKERS.

	Rs.
Our Lace Walking Boots suitable for the Hills, best French Calf..	16-8
The Carlton Boot, favorite Monsoon Boot, durable and Waterproof	20 to 22
Grain Hide Shooting Boots, adapted for the hardest Wear, Black or Brown	20 to 24
Riding Boot, Black or Brown, Newmarket, with Black, Brown, or Patent Fronts	35 to 38
Russian Leather Lace Boots	20
,, ,, Oxford Shoes	15-8
Screw Trees for long Boots	25
Do for short Boots...	20

All goods are manufactured of the best English and French material under the supervision of a First-class European Bootmaker.

N.B.—For mofussil orders an old boot or shoe should be sent as a guide for size.

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
BY REQUEST.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

THURSDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

FRIDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
FAREWELL BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MR. HARRY STANLEY,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
GRAND DUCHESS.
Mr. HARRY STANLEY as GENERAL BOOM.

SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
POSITIVELY GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
THE MAGNIFICENT COMIC OPERA "MANOLA."

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse.
Military, &c., in Uniform Half Price to Pit Stalls and Pit only.
Doors open at 8-40 p.m. Overture at 9-15 p.m.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12TH,
WILL APPEAR IN POONA.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
Commencing with "MARTHA."

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ASSOCIATION MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
ON THE 7TH AUGUST,
AT THE GAIETY THEATRE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
PROPOSED CONVALESCENT HOME
in connection with the
EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.
Under the most distinguished patronage
of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

NEW SONGS!
NEW JOKES!!
NEW TOPICAL HITS!!!
MIRTH and MUSIC!!!!
FUN AND FROLIC GALORE!!!!
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
THE OFFICERS OF THE 4TH BOMBAY RIFLES
The Band will play Selections at Intervals.
COME ONE, COME ALL.
Tickets available at ROSE & Co.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box to Seat 4.....Rs. 12 | Stalls .....Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit Stalls ..... „ 1
Back seats .....Annas 8.

Look-out for the Monster Programme in Handbills.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASOW *via* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, Aug 5, 1889.

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE from BOMBAY Mr. ALLAN JENKINS, who holds my POWER-of-ATTORNEY, will act for me.

JOHN B. K. MACBETH.

THE very popular SHIKAR CLOTH, TABLE LINEN, &c., made by the "Basel Mission" Balmatha Weaving Establishment, can now be had from the Depot, No. 27, Hummum Street.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, that day being a public holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne ...qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do. pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoscheg Graz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.
Madeira Choice Reserve...quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular ... „ Rs. 25 do.
Selected ... „ Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of the Work in connection with the IMPROVEMENT of the DRAINAGE of the David Sassoon Industrial and reformatory Institution will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. on the 21th instant. No Tender shall be Received after that date.

2. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen and particulars regarding the conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the Superintendent of the Sassoon Reformatory between the hours of 11 and 4 p.m. every day.

3. Each tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest-money, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted shall refuse to execute, sign, and complete the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

NARAYEN PANDOORANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. & R. Institution.
Bombay, 6th August 1889.

NEUBERG'S

CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

NOT to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are

THE ONLY ORIGINAL

"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000, Rs. 30 ; per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS „ „ 35 ; „ „ 4-0
ROYALS, „ „ 40 ; „ „ 4-8

Possessing the peculiarly distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

REAL EGYPTIAN

CIGARETTES.

BY

TH. VAFIADIS,

CAIRO,

AND IMPORTED ONLY BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

SPECIALS.....Rs. 4-8 per 100.
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR... „ 3-12 „
No. 2, MEDIUM ..... „ 2-12 „

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VERY FRESH SMOKED HAMS FOR SALE at the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, at 13 annas per pound.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!! Best Material, will last for years, at 25 per cent. discount, to clear stock. RARE OPPORTUNITY.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

HAND PAINTED GLITTER GLASS FRAMES with patent springs for Cabinet and Carte-de-visite Photos. Size 12 + 7 Rs. 12 per doz.—D. B. DINSHAW & Co., Medows Street.

PONY, GREY CABULEE, 13-3½ hands, 8 years. Has been hunted. Plays polo and carries a lady. Late the property of Mr. von Hantleman, for sale with Saddle and Bridle at Bennett's Auction on Saturday the 10th instant. On view from Thursday at STEPHENS & SONS.

SIGNOR ALFREDO P. HARE, of the Royal College of Music, Naples, is open to an engagement as BANDMASTER. Piano and singing lessons also. Unexceptionable testimonials. Address A. P. HARE, Kaporthalla, Punjab.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN capable of making good Machine Drawings. Only experienced Draughtsmen need apply. No. 45, care of this paper.

A PLEADER in very good practice out of India being about to return to India is willing to transfer his business to a Gujrati-speaking High Court or District Pleader. Parsi preferred. Apply for further particulars to D. B. MOTIWALA at the High Court, or at 31, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street,

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

LAWN MOWERS.—The patent Excelsior Roller, finest and easiest going of all, from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

VICTORIA JAMAICA RUM—Just received from the best manufacturer in France, quite free from adulteration. Price Rs. 38 per box.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
„ „ „ B „	„	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	„	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	„	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	„	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	„	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	„	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 8th July 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive, adopt, and pass the accounts and the Report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June 1889.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election, and also to confirm the appointments of new Directors.
4.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & CO.,
Manager.
Bombay, 25th July 1889.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholder, of this Company will be held at its Registered Offices No. 8, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August 18-9, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1889.
2nd To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1889 and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 24th July to 7th August 1889, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during the office hours.

By Order,
SADANAND HALCHINA,
Manager.
Bombay, 17th July 1889.

NOTICE.

FRENCH ABKARI CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE of INTRODUCING and MANUFACTURING SPIRITS during the years 1890 and 1891 in the Settlement of Pondicherry, according to the deliberation of the General Council, dated 12th July, 1889, approved by order, dated 23rd July, will be PUT TO AUCTION at the Revenue Office in Pondicherry on the 20th August next at 2 p.m.

The farmer will have the exclusive privilege of introducing the Colombo Arrack and Rum of any country as also the privilege of manufacturing the Arrack pattay.

The Auction will be public and made at an up set price of 75,000 (seventy-five thousand) rupees.

The privilege will be knocked down to the person who will make the highest offer and who will bind himself to supply the spirits to the retailers at the following prices :—

Colombo Arrack..... Three rupees per velt.
Rum ..... Three rupees per velt.
Arrack pattay..... One rupee, six annas, six pies per velt.

The farmer will have to observe all the rules, notifications, and orders on the spirit, and more specially the orders dated 28th October 1870 and 19th June 1872, concerning the use and stamping of the distillatory apparels in pure tin, the decision of the Administrator's Council dated 4th November 1868, as also the prescriptions of the Sanitary Committee regarding the distilling of arrack pattay.

For further information, see the schedule of the clauses and conditions deposited at the offices of the Chief of the Revenue Department in Pondicherry and of the Comptrollers in Villenure and Bahour. The offices are open from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. every day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Pondicherry, 29th July 1889.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE SECTION from Mau to Bunda of the Indian Midland Railway will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on and from the first of August 1889.

2. Time and Fare Notices and Books of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the classification of Goods will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 26th July 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 7th Aug. next, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 8 lots of Scrap Iron and Steel, aggregating about 671 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers must be made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within of one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.
Parel, Store-keeper's Office, July 30th 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

(Including Mysore State Railway.)

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the Sanction of Government the line between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 18-9.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places.

Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

BANGALORE TO POONA.				POONA TO BANGALORE.			
Miles from Bangalore.	Stations.	Time.		Miles from Poona.	Stations.	Time.	
..	Bangalore .....d	A. M. 8 0		..	Poona .....d	P. M. 8 35	
291½	Hubli, 2nd day ..a	9 5				A. M.	
		P. M.				P. M.	
326½	Gadag, 2nd day ..a	9 27		34½	Belgaum, 2nd day..d	11 23	
		A. M.				P. M.	
420½	Bellary, 3rd day..a	4 57	462½		Bellary .....d	9 0	
304	Dharwar 2nd days	10 20			Dharwar, 2nd day..d	5 10	
		P. M.		369½	Gadag .....d	A. M. 6 25	
380½	Belgaum 2nd days	3 38				P. M.	
		A. M.		333½	Hubli, 2nd day .....d	6 25	
625	Poona 3rd day ..a	7 41		625	Bangalore, 3rd day..a	P. M. 6 30	

Fares between Bangalore and Poona.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 29 1 0	Rs. 19 9 0	Rs. 8 2 9

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.

JAS. CRAIK.
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th July 1889.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER,"
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	„ 153
TANDEMS	8	„ 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

NEW PIANOFORTES

WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

		Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)		750
„ 2 „ 5 „		775
„ 3 „ 5 „ to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...		1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ..
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ..
Leibfraumenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ ..
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	..
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	..
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	..
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	„ ..
Medoc	„ 10 8	„ ..
Les Canons	„ 16 8	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	„ ..
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	„ ..
From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien	Qts. Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux	„ 20 0	„ ..
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ ..
Margaux Medoc	„ 19 0	„ ..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 ..
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32 0	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0
BRANDY.		
H Montroc's***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	„ 19 2	„ ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 4	„ ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	„ 28 5	„ ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	„ 30 6	„ ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 7	„ ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	„ 37 0	„ ..
P. Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	„ 20 0	„ ..
BURGUNDY.		
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent	„ 23 0	....
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	.. ..
„ „ „	„ 22 8	.. ..
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	....
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	„ 18 0	....
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ....
Anton Drcher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	„ 5 4	....
From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.		
First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian Vermouth (Finest)	„ 13 0	..
Ditto ditto	„ 15 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 29 to 34.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 5 lbs.	„ 2 8	per tin.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
Denish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin Re. 1	
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	„ ..	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ..	„ ..
Peas for Soup	„ ..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ..	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 8
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	12 pct.	975
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	419
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	740
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P	0	20	2 0	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	410
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..		240
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,475
French Press Co.....	300	500	500	Rs. 80	535
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	395
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	260
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	562½
New Indian Press....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	00
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	655

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Glanning	700	1,00	1,00	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	740
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50	1,150
City of Bombay Mfg Ld	730	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	695
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 1	675
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	485
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,250	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	620
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	700
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 00	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Gordon S. & Mfg.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	147½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,00	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co..	420	1,00	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld....	1,320	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	825
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,570	500	50	...	680
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	700
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,0 0	1,00	Rs. 35	730
Indian Mfg. Co.....	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,000
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	500	5	Rs. 25	577½
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	320
James Greaves Mill	1,320	5	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali C. & W. Co., Ld., Original...	600	50	(	...	100
Increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	800
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	..	900	1,000	..	990
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 45	690
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	685
Khatlow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	985
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	146
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	1,100
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,100
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	657	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	535
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 0	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,675
Manpasupte Nellit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Nagpur Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	10	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	385
People of India S....	1,000	50	250	Rs. 5	99
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 90	1 100
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	890
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200xd.
sason S.& W.Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld..	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soondardas S. & W	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	292½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	865
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg.	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	} 10	200
	750	150	150	} p.ct	143
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	121
Bapty Co., Ld.....	625		185	Nil	70
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	500
BombayFlour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	530
Bombay Ice Co...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,600
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	910
Municipal Bonds	....	....	...	p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200		165
Geyer & Co , Ld....	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	381
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	..
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	385
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	98
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	36
M. M. Mody & Co.....					48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15
Carolas	,, 250
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 289
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-7-3
Gold Leaf	,, 23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Pekin	,, 23-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 3-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	104
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1873.....	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds.....	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	Is. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	Is. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	Is. 4½d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	Is. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	Is. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	Is. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	Is. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	Is. 4½d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	Is. 4½d.
France.....	3 Do do....	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do...	1·73½
Calcutta.....	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	99⅜
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	99⅜
China	60 Do. do...	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th August, 1889.

Mean of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·625
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day).....	85·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·6
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	461
Fall of Rain.....	0·22
Total fall during month	1·08
,, ,, year	52·09
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th August	0·16

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 3 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society Meeting, at 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Association Minstrels, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Pemba arrived yesterday from Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Felbridge (s), for Kurrachee; Peninsular (s), Aden and London; Katie (s), Dunkirk; and Ataka (s), Antwerp.

THE ASSOCIATION MINSTRELS.—We are asked to remind our readers that the variety entertainment takes place this evening at the Gaiety Theatre.

CRICKET.—A match was played on Sunday last on the Esplanade between the Bombay High School and the Ilbert Cricket Club. It resulted in favour of the latter by 41 runs.

A MISSING LUNATIC.—Furdonjee Burjorjee, residing in Dhunjee Street, reports that his cousin, named Framjee Cursetjee, aged 22 years, left home on Monday and has not since been found. The man had been taken out of the Lunatic Asylum about fifteen days ago.

CHILD ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Harry Hamajee, residing at Khetwady 14th Street, reports that his son, aged 7 years, while playing about on the road on Monday, was enticed away to Falkland Road, and there robbed of silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 12·8.

BEYOND THE REACH OF THE LAW.—The name of a European, Macfarlane, was called out in court yesterday, he having been summoned to appear to answer to a charge of being drunk and disorderly at the Prince's Dock on the 29th of last month. Inspector Lee Smith informed the Magistrate that Macfarlane was dead and asked that the case might be struck out.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held to-day at the Society's rooms in 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—(1) The Red Ant, by Mr. E. H. Aitken. (2) Short Notes on the Odoriferous Grasses (Andropogous) of India and Ceylon, with a description of a supposed new species, by Mrs. J. C. Lisboa.

ATTEMPTED THEFT AT BELLASIS ROAD.—Joseph Solomon, residing at Bellasis Road, reports that some one entered his house on the night of the 3rd instant (Saturday). Hearing a noise, he raised an alarm, and the thief ran to the compound and escaped. Complainant, on looking about the compound, found a silver *hooka*, valued at Rs. 300, lying on the ground, and also a small box, valued at Rs. 2. The complainant could not say who the man was.

A REQUIEM HIGH MASS.—The teachers and pupils of Dr. A. de Silva's School propose giving a mass on Thursday next, the 8th instant, at 7 o'clock a.m., for the repose of the soul of their esteemed and much lamented head-master, the late Mr. Paul Valentine Rowe, at the Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadur. The St. Lucius Society, out of respect to the memory of the deceased subscriber, will play the mass. Friends are requested to attend.

A PERFIDIOUS FRIEND.—Paudoo Rowjee was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 29-8, the property of another Hindoo. The complainant informed the police of his loss about six days ago, but no trace of the property was discovered. The accused, who is a friend of the complainant, was arrested at Pdona on Monday last while trying to dispose of the ornament. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NATIVE'S FONDNESS FOR UMBRELLAS.—It is well known that the poorer class of natives are very proud when they can manage to get hold of an umbrella, and delight in parading the streets to show it off. But on Saturday, one Shaik Abdool Cader allowed his taste for such to carry him a little too far. He was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing five umbrellas, valued at Rs. 8, from an umbrella merchant. On Saturday morning a police sepoy noticed the accused passing along the street with three umbrellas over his shoulder. He was stopped, and when questioned his answers were of such a nature as to induce the sepoy to search him, when two other umbrellas were found concealed under his dress. Owing to previous convictions the accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT CANDAWADY.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Mahadoo Babajee, at present unemployed, was yesterday charged by Inspector Greyhurst before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 115, the property of Krisnarao Vishwanath, a time-keeper in the workshops of the G. I. P. Railway at Parel, from his residence at Candawady, on the 16th ultimo. The stolen property was kept in a box on the loft of complainant's room in a chawl at Candawady. Complainant missed his property on Saturday last, the 3rd instant, and could not account for its disappearance, as no person had access to the loft of his house but himself. He subsequently remembered having lent the key of his room to the accused about four weeks ago to open a lock, the key of which he said he had lost. On reporting the loss of his property to the police, he mentioned also that he suspected the accused under the above circumstances. The accused was arrested and the whole of the stolen property was recovered from a Marwaree, with whom he had pledged the articles. On pleading guilty to the charge, he was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s,—35 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Asia s,—151 cases whisky, and 25 cases ginger wine, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy; 10 hogsheads ale, Wm. Bell and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s,—422 casks flooring tiles, Warden and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clan Munro s—46 hogshead's whisky, Phillips and Co.
Peninsular s—16 cases provisins, &c, R D Subedar.

FROM ANTWERP.

Deepdale s,—5 cases eau-de-cologne, D C Gazder,

FROM MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—3 cases watches, G A Charpie.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s—2,000 cwts wheat, M Govindram; 2,400 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co. Ld.
Werneth Hall s—75 cwts mustardseed, D Merwanjee and Co; 16 cwts ivory, B D Armour.
Asia s—103 bales wool, K Khoosal; 10 bales gunnybags, M Bhimjee; 224 bales cotton, C Dewsee; 59 bales wool, B Boga.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—2 cases printed books, F S Punnett and Co; 4 cwts ivory, P Md Adamjee

FOR DUNKIRK.

Knight of St George s—259 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Labourdonnais s—42 cwts gum, J Premjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—4,286 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton droppings and 350 cwts cottonflies, Dewjee Virjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—29 bales twist, S N Talati; 157 bales twist, Tata and Co; 22 cases condiments, M Poonjajee and Sons; 85 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 125 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Bormida s—5 cwts ivory and 1 cwts moyateeth, M M Essabhoy; 126 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co; 114 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 25 bales twist, D M Petit and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—425 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—80 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 30 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—,100 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 40 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 175 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Bormida s—75 bales twist, K Hurmukrai and Co.

HE who ascends the Eiffel Tower towards 2 p. m gets higher than those who go up earlier or later in the day. Because then a temperature of 112 deg. F. (50 c) is frequently reached, when the tower of 300 metres is as near as may be five inches higher than that.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

CAN PAROL EVIDENCE BE GIVEN OF TERMS OF A CONTRACT?

RALLI BROTHERS VS KURMALLY FAZUL.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case. Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

His lordship said:—This is a suit to recover damages for breach of two almost indentical contracts alleged to have been entered into by the defendant with the plainiffs, for the purchase of wheat. To prove the terms of the contract (for I will treat the transaction as one), the plaintiffs have tendered in evidence two notes or memoranda of the contract which purport to be signed by their broker and by the defendant. These memoranda require to be stamped under No. 46 of Schedule I. of the Stamp Act, 1879, and each of them has affixed on it an adhesive stamp of one anna; but one of the stamps has not been cancelled at all, and the other has but a line on a minute portion of it, so that it cannot be said to be cancelled, much less cancelled in a way so that it cannot be used again. Under section 11 of the Stamp Act the instruments must be deemed to be unstamped, and therefore under section 34 they cannot be admitted in evidence for any purpose, or be acted upon. These documents, then, being inadmissible, the parol evidence of the defendant is sought to be adduced by the plaintiffs to show the terms of the contract. The question, therefore, arises whether parol evidence can be given of the terms of the contract. The answer appears plain. Section 91 of the Evidence Act declares that when the terms of a contract have been reduced to the form of a document, no evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such contract, except the document itself. Mr Chitty, for the plaintiffs, has urged that the memos. in question do not contain the terms of the contract, but are merely the notes of the broker of those terms, and that they do not constitute the contract, and that, therefore, parol or secondary evidence is admissible, and he has attempted to obtain that evidence by various questions and in different ways. Of course, if the terms of the contract can be proved by parol evidence, the simplest way to have proved them would have been to call the broker and prove them by his evidence; and if such a course was at the outset considered permissible I do not understand why the broker was not present. When, however, it is undisputed, as it is in this case, that a contract was made between the plaintiff's broker and the defendant, that the terms of that contract were reduced to writing by the broker, and that the document so made was signed both by the broker and by the defendant, it seems impossible to hold that any evidence can be given of the terms of the contract, except the document itself. To do so would be to contravene most directly the provisions of section 91 of the Evidence Act above quoted. The plaintiffs, indeed, admit that the memos. in question were the contract, for in their plaint they say that the defendant agreed to purchase by "two contracts in writing, dated the 16th May, 1889," and that they rely in support of their case upon these contracts, which they annex to their plaint, as Exs. A and E. These exhibits are the actual memos. of their broker of the contract with the defendant which are inadmissible by reason of not being stamped. There is another view of the question which I must not leave unnoticed. An agreement or memorandum of agreement for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, is exempted from stamp duty (schedule II, 2). No. 46 of Schedule I. of the Stamp Act mentions only a "note or memorandum sent by a broker or agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale, on account of such principal, of any goods, stock, or marketable security, exceeding in value twenty rupees." It seems that a letter mentioning the mere fact of the purchase without giving any particulars whatever, would come within the provision of this clause. If the broker does more than send such a note, if he sets out in his note the terms of the contract, if in fact as in this case he makes the actual contract the note—does the accident that the note is unstamped render the document inadmissible in evidence in proof of the terms of the agreement or contract? I have come to the conclusion that it must do so. It may, no doubt, be contended that if the broker had made an agreement to purchase and reduced it to writing on one piece of paper, and had on another piece of paper written a note to his principal intimating to him the fact of the purchase, and had along with the note sent him the agreement, the fact that the note was not stamped would not render the other document containing the agreement inadmissible. Assuming, however, this contention to be correct, we have in this case not two documents, but one document, and that one the law declares shall not for want of stamp be admitted in evidence for any purpose, or shall be acted upon. To allow it to be used to prove the terms of a contract, would be admitting it in evidence for some purpose, and, therefore, would, in my opinion, be a contravention of the law. Again, it is not certain that No. 46 is as simple in its meaning as it seems. If it be read along with No. 2 of Schedule II, it would appear that the instrument included within No. 46 of Schedule I may be more than a mere intimation of purchase. It may be, in fact, as the heading shows, itself an agreement or memorandum of agreement for or relating to the sale of goods. The law, indeed, seems to be this:—The broker may do as he pleases; he may send a mere intimation of the fact of purchase, or he may inform his principal in his note of the terms of the sale agreement, or he may endorse and forward the actual contract of sale itself; but whatever he does, the instrument which is his note or memorandum is equally chargeable with stamp duty; and if it is not stamped it cannot be admitted in evidence for any purpose. My finding, then, is as follows:—(1) The instruments in question require to be stamped, and are not stamped; they cannot therefore be admitted in evidence. (2) The terms of the contract, the breach of which is alleged, have been reduced to the form of documents, and no evidence can be given in proof of the said terms, except the documents. (3) These documents are not in evidence, there is, therefore, no proof of the terms of the contract. Unless the plaintiffs can prove the terms of the contract, they cannot in this case prove breach of them by the defendant, neither can they show that they are entitled to any damage. Even if the alleged settlement is proved—which is extremely doubtful—there is no admission on the record on the part of the defendant of the terms of the agreement, which relieves the plaintiffs from proving those terms, or makes it unnecessary that they should prove them. On the contrary, the onus of proving them is by the issues cast directly upon them, and they have not satisfied that onus. The issues, therefore, must be found in the negative, and the plaintiff's suit must be and is hereby dismissed with costs.

THE BENGAL JUTE CROP.

THE forecast up to end of June 1889 is as follows:—"The high prices of the last season stimulated cultivation of jute in the districts of Mymensingh, Dacca, Furreedpore, Rungpore, Julpigoree, Tipperah, and 24-Purgunnahs, in which the area sown is reported to be above the normal. In other districts, owing to deficient rainfall at sowing time in March, April, and May the area sown is said to be considerably less than the normal. On the whole, the area sown is not less than that of last year. The probable outturn is everywhere reported to be less than the average. Taking, in accordance with the nomenclature prescribed by the Government of India, sixteen annas to represent an average crop, the outturn this year may be put down at about twelve annas. Want of rain at sowing time and excessive rain in June have injuriously affected the crop. The annexed statement shows the estimated area under cultivation and the estimated outturn expressed in annas for each district. It is to be remembered that, as there are no such field maps of Bengal as exists for other parts of India, it is impossible to ascertain the exact area under any crop in these provinces, and therefore that the figures given in the annexed statement are mere approximations based on the reports of local correspondents."

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT, according to what the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* is told, has been giving the people at the Lyceum a taste of her quality in the matter of temper. Her letter blaming the management for the imperfections of the scenic appliances indicates her state of mind. But M. Damala, as the devoted husband, has been the chief sufferer. One night he found a pair of boots which he had made for the part he was playing in a basin of water. Another night (adds the correspondent) when the chair on which "the divine Sarah" was to sit in one of the acts was found to be a trifle too high, the time occupied in shortening the legs was too much for the actress, and she proclaimed her intention of not appearing at all. Eventually M. Damala persuaded her to resume the play after the audience had been kept waiting thirty-five minutes.

THE PAINS OF PUBLICITY.

MRS. LYNN LINTON, in *St. James's Gazette*, writes:—In the publicity of the law courts, sorrow lies as thick as the dust on an ancient tomb. The modern licence of cross-examination opens the door to infinite pain. The mud thrown by implication sticks and is never quite washed away whatever the force of the denial—however emphatic the assoilment. That old saying about the smoke and the fire recurs to everyone's mind and memory, and people argue safely that such and such questions would not have been asked unless there had been some foundation for them. If you have never been accused of cheating at cards, how could the counsel imagine that you had? If you did not in your young days elope with your father's groom, to be brought back and discreetly married before the scandal had time to root, how could the mere fertile fancy make up such a story? The gossips who love counting the splashes on their neighbours' coats shake their heads when your friends defend you and indignantly repudiate the charge. It is all very well, they say, but smoke does signify that there is fire; and it is so easy to deny, but not quite so easy to disprove. As if one can prove a negative at any time! But the publicity given by these malicious questionings has done the work intended, and more than was perhaps intended. All that the counsel wished was to gain his client's cause, no matter at whose expense. If he could gain it by flinging mud at the other side, he flung it with a light heart and no conscience to speak of. The sticking quality was not in his calculations. That belonged to the present *regime* of publicity, with which he had nothing to do.

Take, again, the work of the interviewer and the industry of the private reporter—have we more pain or pleasure there? If one gives oneself honestly to the interviewer, and the themes and limits are arranged beforehand, well and good. No one has cause to complain. The interviewer has, may be, a striking subject; the interviewed is glad to be able to say what he wants to say—sure of being read. But it is the uncertificated reporter who he is to be dreaded—the modern Paul Pry, to whom nothing is sacred and for whom concealment does not exist; he who picks your brain as a big crab picks out the flesh of a little one, and to whom you give yourself away in the fond belief that you are talking to a gentleman like any other, and one bound by the traditional rules of honour, also like any other. Soon after you have met him you see yourself travestied in a notoriety-hunting journal. Sentiments are ascribed to you that you do not profess. Motives are assigned as foreign as the sentiments. Your voice and manner, and the fact that you wear a wig, the number of moles on your face, and the scar between your eyes—all are set down with photographic minuteness, but also with a certain twist which makes the portrait more libellous than exact. Your enemies chuckle; your friends fume. If you yourself had either dignity or wisdom, you do neither; you cultivate the moral quality of imperviousness, and make your mind after the pattern of the duck's back. This is not always possible, with the best will in the world. Certain natures are born with their nerves unsheathed at the ends. For them all this kind of thing is simple torture for which there is no anodyne. And sometimes these modern Paul Prys—these social spies—do not take the pains even to verify the truth of what they say, but fit caps on to wrong heads and ascribe to A what really belongs to B or C. It is odd how history and human tendencies repeat themselves. This rage for news was one of the principal characteristics of the Athenian world, when the crown of statesmanship was worn by Pericles and the lamp of truth was held by Socrates. "What news? What new thing has happened between dusk and dawn? That was the first question put by citizen to citizen as they met in the fish-market to view the fish in the baskets and discuss the politics of the day. But they had no private reporters as we have, and their women were at least held sacred from prying eyes and gossiping tongues; and seeing how delicate a thing is the repute of a woman, how soon the fragile bloom gets brushed off her name, this was perhaps a better way than our coarse publicity, which tells every fact that can be told and hints at more than it dare narrate. Even the vulgar pandering to yet more vulgar curiosity of things void of malice is an offence against good manners. What has the world to do with the private toilet necessaries—the small items of the unseen part of the wardrobe of a well-conditioned bride? The impertinence which publishes the fashion, material, cost, and make of the most personal kind of garments is offensive to true delicacy. But objectors are met by the assurance that the public like it and will have it at all hazards, and that the journals which do not follow suit are left behind the race for success and circulation, and soon come to a standstill. Whether true or not, the whole system is bad to the bottom; for though we must have publicity in general matters, we need not carry it into private houses. What is useful in view of law and order is hateful and hurtful alike in view of gossip and scandal. That is the penalty we pay for all things human. Good broadens out till it becomes evil—the useful is exaggerated till it grows to be noxious. We cannot keep things to the point whence they started and whereto they were aimed. Between suppression of the truth which is the outcome of decent reticence, and the hang, the evil, the indecency, and the spite of present publicity, we find it hard to choose. Were it not that the former leads to worse results in the long run, we should choose that rather than this other. Between darkness and glare the latter is the better state: but need there be quite so much glare? Is there no *via media* between street-bawling and dumbness? Must crime be hushed up because personalities are respected? And is detail—degrading gossip—the only alternative to the "conspiracy of silence" which the vulgar and the prurient part of the press denounce as soon as any effort is made to secure decency, excision, and reticense?

A REMARKABLE CONJUGAL DISPUTE.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, three weeks ago, an application was made to Mr. Justice Stirling by way of adjourned summons, for the custody of the second child of the marrage of Mr. and Mrs. Steel—the plaintiff and defendant in this action. The plaintiff, a domiciled Scotsman and a wealthy Rangoon merchant, formerly residing at Lancaster Gate, London, but also having an estate a few miles from Stirling, but rather nearer to Dunblane, married Mrs. Steel in October 1881, the lady being then about 20 years of age and Mr. Steel over 40. The first child, a boy, was born in August 1882, and the second, a girl, in November 1884. It appeared that at the time of the marriage an arrangement was made that Miss Barber, the lady's aunt, should reside with the newly-married pair, and she was stated to be the cause of disagreement between husband and wife, until at length the lady deliberately and emphatically stated that her aunt would always be her

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, Hshed, for the benefit of whom it may concern—

A quantity of damaged sugar in bags, ex s.s. Marlborough from Ilo Ilo, also a quantity of old rope, iron, &c.

The sugar will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF landed property in 12th Camatcepoora Street, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Tulka Bhoota, Hindoo Jaitha, and Bhana Khooshal, trading under the name of Jora Lala and Company, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Noor Mahomed Gcolam Hoosein, by virtue of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of April, 1888, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 4th day of August, 1888, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the southern side of 12th Camateepoora Street, in the district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under oll No. 4502, Collector's new No, 10,979, old survey No. 4041, new survey No. 6/91, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1967, Ward E, and Street No. 15, containing by admeasurement 35 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Camatee Akoolla Eulupa, on the west by the property of Pasuttee Poohlya, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the 12th Camateepoora Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, travelling kit, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, an American organ by Mason and Hamlin, 6 stops, made especially for India, rivetted keys, travelling case, a first-rate square piano by Schiedmayer, nearly new China and Satsuma flower vases, Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, door curtains, single harness sladies' saddle, &c., the property of Colonel W. P. LATOUCHE.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, close to their auction rooms, the handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, oleographs, carpets, table lamp, &c., the property of Mr. C. STEWART and other gentlemen.

The above is now on view.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

A consignment of 6 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex s.s. Peninsular, consisting of fancy worsted suiting, blue oxford and slate venetian, diagonal cheviotcheck suiting, mix twill diagonal and worsted light mix corks, light fancy, brown, light grey and blue twill, black corks, solid twill, diagonal, and corks, fancy stripe, worsted, fancy diagonal coating, light thin fancy worsted, ¾ checks and stripes, scotch stripes, light check worsted coating, light blue vienna, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 12 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND, WITH WAREHOUSES BUILT THEREON, SITUATE ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the surviving mortgagee Bai Shiv, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Tookaram Balajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of December, 1887.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 161 square yards and seven-ninths square yards, and bounded on the north by Baroda Street, on the south by Carnac Bunder Siding Road north, on the east by the land in the occupation of Bhimjee Jeewa, and on the west by the Carnac Bunder Siding Road, north, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3185, together with the warehouses and buildings standing thereon, and assessed under Nos. 91 and 91 A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid, satinwood, household furniture, of the latest design best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, superior table ornaments and flower vases, two 80 lbs. tents, English brass and plated mounted single harness, gentleman's saddles, cooking stoves, door curtains, &c., the property of Colonel WATLING, 4th Rifles.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 14 stops harmonium by Soundy and Co., a nearly new Singer's table sewing machine, curtains with cornices by Roberts, Hinks table and hanging lamps, handsome Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Satsuma flower vases, oil-paintings, rich table ornaments, standard Poona roses, &c., the property of JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SOOTAR CHAWL STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 15th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Keshavlal Narbheram, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Ghellabhai Motiram, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of March, 1877, and 31st day of July, 1883, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being and fronting on the southern side of Sootar Chawl Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Vizbookhandass Narrondass, on the west by the house of Nuthoo Purshotum, on the north by Sootar Chawl Road, and on the south by the Jooma Musjid, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No 752, and the said dwelling-house hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 32, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature in suit No 701 of 1873 and 352 of 1875.

The premises above described will be sold subject to a claim of Bai Raliatbai, widow of Ruttonchund Khooshalchund, for maintenance to which by a decree passed in suit No 701 of 1873, and dated the 3rd day of April, 1875, she was declared entitled out of the abovementioned premises, as also out of a house situate in Chumpa Gulley, or Khutterally Lane, without the Fort.

By a decree of the said High Court, made in suit No. 352 of 1875, a portion of the premises now intended to be sold is set aside for the residence of the said Raliatbai, and a sum of Rs. 22 fixed for her monthly maintenance out of the rents of both the said houses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinsha and Kanga, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia and Dorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, the executors of the Will of Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, and at the risk of Hajee Aboo Ahmed, the undersigned will, on the 7th day of September 1889, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors for Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, or to the undersigned.

All that piece of land, admeasuring 1,213 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue under No. , with the dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under No. 13 and 14, bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, on the north by Tod Street, and on the south by the property known as the Patel's family house, and which said premises have for many years past been in the occupation of the heirs of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 7, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
1 ,, white towels.
3 cases white and colored cotton flannel.
1 ,, white woolen flannel.
2 ,, black union cloth and serge.
6 ,, table covers.
5 ,, white muslin and jaconets.
2 ,, colored velvets.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 7, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Messrs SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell at their Auction Rooms at 2 o'clock, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, principally on account and risk of the first purchasers a large and varied collection of valuable and handsome household furniture of black, satin and teakwood, and comprising marble and plain top circular tables, side and pier tables, handsomely carved circular and square teapoys, chiffoniers, cabinets, side and corner whatnots, couches and chairs, with spring cushiom seats, and covered with imitation leather cloth and cretonnes, elegant mirrors panelled almirahs, dressing bureaus, dressing and toilet tables, washhand stands, cupboards, meat safes, chairs, table and hanging lamps, &c., &c., and on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., a consignment of musical boxes, playing Hindustani and English airs.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 7, 1889.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 39, Church Street.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Library of books from an up-country station to be sold by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., at their rooms, consisting of Encyclopœdia, Brittanica, works of reference, books on travel, law books, and others on general subject.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

Under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 12 noon, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, a quantity of Unserviceable stores, four transport carts, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 p.m.

1 pony-grey Cabulee, 13-3½ hands, 8 years, has been hunted, plays polo, and carries a lady, late the property of Mr VON HANTELMAN, with saddle and bridle.

1 handsome chesnut Arab horse, very quiet in saddle and harness.

1 second-hand strong-built office shigram.

1 strongly-built glass fronted miniature brougham.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and under the power of sale reserved to them in a deed of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of August, 1888, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Marwadi, Mirzamull Onkarmulljee Bharutia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,100 square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by Kalian Street, on or towards the east partly by land leased to Khimjee Lukhmidass and partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with two several messuages or tenements erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 5184 and 5185, and Street Nos. 45 and 47, Kalian Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khunderao Morojee at his office, No. 41, Medows Street, Fort, or the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT CHEWOOLWADY, WITHOUT THE FORT.

—Under instructions from the mortgagee and under the power of sale reserved to him in a deed of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July 1887, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gunputrao Bachoba, Shamrao Gunputrao, and Moreshwar Gunputrao, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, the undermentioned properties :—

1stly.—All that piece or parcel of fasdi aree land or ground of which Mr. Shamrao Pandurung, solicitor, Bombay, (is the fazindar) together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate and being at Dussowdu Colbhat, commonly called Chewoolwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, formerly in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, but now in the district of Bombay, fronting the said Chewoolwadi, on the east side thereof, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Sokur Vissojee, on the west by the public passage (the said Chewoolwadi lane) and the house of Nilkunth Narronjee, on the north by the property of the said Gunputrao Bachoba, and on the south by the part of Dajiba Gungadhur, and which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Nos. 92 and 100, and are now assessed under Ward No. 3161, and Street No. 17, and together with the said piece or parcel of ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Gulnputrao Bachoba and his sons.

2ndly.—All that piece or parcel of fasdi aree land or ground (of which Mr. Shamrao Pandurung is fazindar) together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being at the said Chewoolwadi lane, within the Fort of Bombay, formerly in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, but now in the district of Bombay, fronting the said Chewoolwadi lane, on the east side thereof registered in the books of the saidfazindar under No. 4, containing by admeasurement 82 square yards and 7-9th of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the compound of Bachoba Ballajee, on the west by the said Chewoolwadi lane, on the north by the property of Bapujee Narayan, and on the south by the property of Bachoba Ballaice, and which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 101, and are now assessed under Ward No. 3162 and street No. 18, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Bajirao Bhaskerjee, and are now in the occupation of the said Gunpatrao Bachoba and his sons.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khunderao Morojee, at his office, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE LANDED PROPERTY, EITHER WHOLLY OR IN MOST CONVENIENT LOTS, IN WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On behalf of all concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless the property is previously disposed of by private contract or contracts) put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., the property underdescribed, first in one lot under a reserved price, but if not sold in one lot, then in three unequal lots under reserved prices, viz, one of 5,291 square yards or thereabouts, including the bungalow and the greater portion of the outhouses at present standing on the premises, another of 2,790 square yards or thereabouts, and a third of 1,803 square yards or thereabouts; but if the property is not sold in one lot, or in the said three unequal lots, then in three vacant lots of 3,000 square yards or thereabouts, each measuring about 100 feet in width from north to south, and from 300 to 360 feet in depth from east to west, also under reserved prices, the bungalow and outhouses being put up for sale separately for removal of the materials.

The following is the description of the property as one lot :—

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy, on the east side of the Warden Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,518 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Messrs. Kessowjee Damodher and Wagjee Coorji, on the south by the property of Sir Homjee Nowrojee Cooper, on the east by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, and leading to Gowalia Tank Road, and on the west by the Warden Road, and which said piece is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 331 and 338, and which messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21 and 23, and was formerly in the occupation successively of Mr. George Cotton and Colonel Hilbert, and is now in that of Mr. Haji Cassum.

For plans, conditions of sale, and other information apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of A. MCLOGGAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 7, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 6.

THE English Markets remained closed yesterday for the Bank Holiday; and the only fresh commercial news to hand by wire is from New York, where September Futures were five points higher yesterday, at 10·21 cents, and August Futures three points up, at 10·70 cents, the spot price remaining unchanged, at 11 5-16 cents, the Receipts and Exports having again been *nil*.

What with the usual mail-day slackeness in business, and the absence of the usual telegraphic advices from the other side our local markets have been very quiet to-day, and we have little to chronicle this evening.

COTTON has been taken from stock to a moderate extent by the Mills, the reported purchases aggregating some 1,500 bales, of which the bulk consisted of Dharwar, at Rs. 218½, and Compta, at Rs. 208-15, with smaller lots of Julgaum, at Rs. 218½; Oojein, at Rs. 213½; Nuggur, at Rs. 209; and Wadwan, at Rs. 208½; some 250 bales of Barsee having also changed hands at Rs. 210 per candy. The market continued steady in tone with prices of ready stuff and quotations for contracts in New Bengals and Broach unchanged.

WHEAT has remained dull, and only a small business has transpired. Yesterday's quotations are repeated for all descriptions, but the feeling is weak, and a concession of half an anna would probably have been made to induce business had an enquiry been felt.

SEEDS have also been in but slight demand, and both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have been taken to a small extent, other kinds being neglected, but prices are unchanced all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,860	bales.
Wheat	12,976	owt.
Linseed	8,943	,,
Rapeseed	32,307	,,
Poppy seed	2,981	,,
Ground nuts	983	,,
Castor seed	1,551	,,

FREIGHTS continue dull as to the amount of business passing and rates are weak; but no fresh transactions have transpired to-day to test the market, and meantime we repeat our last quotations.

EXCHANGE opened weak this morning, and a decline of 1-32d. on yesterday's final rates was early established. For a time Banks did not appear to be keen to sell at 1s. 4 5-32d. and 1s. 4 3-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, while a fair amount of private Paper was placed on the basis of 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits; later on, however, one or two banks showed a disposition to sell, but without attracting any buyer, and at closing the quotations were :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·72½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at some improvement on yesterday's closing quotations, Fours having advanced to 100¼ for cash, while for the August and September accounts 100 3-16 and 100 1-16 respectively have been named; but little business has transpired on any line. For 4½ per cents. 103¾ is again the nominal quotation.

SHARES have shown no increase of animation, and the little which has been down to-day indicates a downward movement in some Mill scrip. City of Bombay Mill shares are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 1,065; Bombay United are Rs. 20 down, at Rs. 740; Presidency and Star of India are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 865, respectively; Alliance are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 575; and New Great Eastern, at Rs. 675; Munmar Press shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 260; Bengal Flour are Rs. 15 down, at Rs. 50; Phillips and Co. are Rs. 2 lower, at Rs. 98. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7½ higher, at Rs. 975 per share.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(AUGUST 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Section Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Cable San Juan del Sur to Panama interrupted; this interrupts communication with all places in South America via the Galveston route.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 6th Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	6	6	55	1	22
Suez	6	6	55	1	5

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 6th Aug. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	41	...	3
,, Kurrachee	...	7	...	1
,, Madras	...	15	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, AUG. 6.—Pressure continues rising in Northern India and the increase has extended to Burma and Assam. Over the whole of Central and Southern India pressure is decreasing, the fall being brisk to rapid in the central stations. A depression was forming over the Bay yesterday, and advancing westward across the central parts of the country. The gradients are steepish, and monsoon currents are rising in general circulation. Winds are fairly normal, except in the Central Provinces and North Konkan, where the wind is north-westerly. Temperature is excessive, except in Madras and most parts of the Punjab. There is no rain in the Punjab and Sind, and only scattered showers in most other parts of Northern India. Elsewhere rain is general, and heavyish in the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	54 97	59 92	57 71	51 87
Aug. 5, Monday	...	...	...	0 22
,, 6, Tuesday	0 42	0 32	1 17	...
Total	55 39	60 24	58 88	52 9
Total of corresponding date last year	47 90	41 73	46 94	45 8
Total of corresponding date of 1887	61 14	60 85	57 58	57 42

THE Rev. Samuel Longfellow, who resides in Cragie House, Cambridge—which is kept as it was left by his brother—is recasting his biography of the poet. The volume of reminicences and anecdotes which appeared as a sequel to the two volumes of the biography will probably be incorporated in these, the "Life" then appearing in three volumes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MEIN—July 31, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain J E Mein, D A A G for Musketry 4th Circle, of a daughter.

PARTRIDGE—August 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of W R Partridge, C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—At Morar, Gwalior State, Charles Elliot, younger son of Geo T Harris, Executive Engineer, aged 1 year and 9 months.

HICKIE—July 31, at "Ockbrook," Mussoorie, C J Hickie, late Collector, Inland Customs, aged 60 years and 2 months.

HOWARD—July 16, at Ahmedpore Factory, Jounpore, William Howard, aged 62 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1889.

BURIAL resembles the Indian practice of child marriage in being condemned by very strong arguments and yet supported by the tacit influence of custom, which often shows itself far stronger than reason in Europe as well as in Asia. If nobody had ever died before, and the disposal of dead bodies were a question to be decided impartially by the force of rational considerations only, there is every reason to believe that cremation would be unanimously preferred to burial by any committee appointed to consider the evidence on both sides. But it is a very different matter, as the advocates of cremation find, to induce Christians to give up that manner of disposing of the dead which their fathers have followed from the commencement of the Christian era. Yet it cannot be denied that the cause of cremation has made some progress of late years. We learn from Mr. Robinson's recently published book "Cremation and Urn Burial" that up to date, fifty-three bodies have been burnt in the crematorium at Woking. In America the practice of cremation has been gaining ground more rapidly. At New York more than a hundred bodies have been burnt in the crematorium there; at Buffalo between forty and fifty; and there are nine other cremation societies and buildings in the United States. It is more difficult to get recent figures for the progress of cremation on the continent of Europe. In 1882 there were in Italy five crematories, two in Milan, and three more in Lodi, Cremona, and Varese. In these five crematories at that date 219 persons had been cremated. In Germany 82 bodies had been cremated in the crematory at Gotha, which in two hours reduces a man to six pounds of ashes, a woman to four pounds.

The strongest argument against burial is based on sanitary considerations. The great object of cremation is to provide a method by which the dead may be disposed of without injury to the living. As at present arranged, Christian burial is of doubtful advantage to the dead, and an undoubted danger to the living. No doubt, a well-kept, not overcrowded graveyard in England is often very beautiful, and well fitted to inspire reverent sentiments. But unfortunately too many churchyards are ill kept and overcrowded. In country places, owing to ignorance and carelessness, churchyards are often allowed to fall into a disgraceful state. For instance, the churchyard of a Cornwall town was described by the Vicar at a vestry meeting as containing 8,000 bodies buried in a little more than half an acre of ground. The graves were so crowded together that whenever a new body had to be buried, the remains of others had to be disturbed. The repeated burials had raised the soil to such an extent that the church appeared to be in a pit, and the polluted atmosphere rendered the sacred edifice unfit for public service. There was constantly oozing from the graves in the higher part of the yard a horrible slime which came on the floor of the belfry. The Vicar was obliged to keep disinfectants for the safety of the singers. Fresh primroses, which were gathered and placed in the church for decoration on Easter Saturday, were almost black by the following evening, and a scientific friend had told him it was owing to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen in the atmosphere in such quantities as would endanger human life. On Ash Wednesday so fetid was the air in the church that the congregation was obliged to withdraw. Nor is this a solitary instance. Many other examples of the insanitary and disgusting condition of country church-yards have been collected by Sir Henry Thompson. The state of certain cemeteries in great cities and in London is not much better; for want of sufficient space in city burying-grounds leads to neglect of stringent rules laid down for their regulation. It is true that many graveyards in the heart of London have been closed. But owing to the increase of population the suburban cemeteries are now surrounded by populous districts, the air and water of which they often pollute with disastrous effect. Thus it was discovered some years ago in an enquiry into the condition of Tooting cemetery that the entire drainage was conducted into a neighbouring ditch that discharged itself into the river Wandle, from which many of the inhabitants in its vicinity were accustomed to draw supplies of water. Nor is there much reason to believe that the management of the London suburban cemeteries has improved of late years. The new directors of the General Cemetery Company (Kensal Green) think seven acres of ground enough for 1,335,000 bodies. "It has been found," they remark, "that seven acres will contain 133,500 graves; each grave will contain ten coffins; thus accommodation will be found for 1,335,000 deceased paupers." If they carry their opinions into practice, the inhabitants of the surrounding district had better migrate elsewhere to escape the necessity of breathing air contaminated with the poisonous gases emitted by land so congested with dead bodies, one on the top of the other, and many not very far below the surface of the earth.

Another evil inseparable from interment is the probability of having one's bones disturbed and their resting-place forgotten after a certain number of years have elapsed. This is, no doubt, a sentimental objection, but it is no less real on that account. Sometimes this desecration is done on purpose to insult the dead, as in the case of Cromwell, and of the violation of the royal sepulchres at St. Denis, when the bodies of French Kings and Queens in various stages of decomposition were exhumed by the revolutionists and thrown into a huge pit filled with quicklime. It was in order to avoid such insults to his corpse that Sulla ordered his body to be burnt, although interment had been up to his time the practice of the Cornelian *gens*. But more often desecration of burial-grounds is due not to hatred, but neglect of the dead. A burying-ground becomes over-full. Official experts maintain that in "good soil the body may be considered as decomposed and non-existent in from twenty to twenty-five years, and that the same spot may then be used again for the purpose of burying, precisely as if it were virgin soil." Thus, after twenty-five years the bones of the older dead are shovelled out of the way to make room for new comers. Or if such sacrilege is not permitted, the graveyard is closed. But it comes to the same thing in the end. Nobody takes much interest in burying-grounds in which they have no prospect of being buried themselves, and which only contain the tombs of their great-grandparents and other relations who have died long ago. Consequently, when it is proposed to utilise the valuable ground occupied by graveyards in crowded localities, there is generally no one particularly zealous in opposition to the proposed insult to the bones of those who were buried so long ago that they are almost entirely forgotten. We have a conspicuous instance of this in Bombay. Last century our Christian burying-ground was a place called Mendan's cemetery, but when changes were made in the Fort and a new burial-ground was opened at Sonapore, the old cemetery began to be neglected. It seems to have been built over, and its place is so entirely forgotten that neither the oldest inhabitant nor the most persevering archæologist can point out its site with any certainty.

IN an article which appeared in our columns of Wednesday last a correspondent, writing from Lucerne, under date July 12, remarked that at the Military College at Thun—the Sandhurst of Switzerland—much activity is displayed just now, as the recent complications with Germany with regard to the Wohlgemuth affair have awoke the Swiss Government to the necessity of keeping their army, which is being re-armed with improved weapons, in good fighting order. What was called the Wohlgemuth affair, it will be remembered, led Prince Bismarck to send three despatches to the German Minister at Berne, protesting against the harbouring of "Socialists of the very worst type," and the fact that the Swiss Government permitted the location of the head centre of the German social democrats within their territories. The protest was strongly worded and rightly so, and the Chancellor urged that Swiss Canton officials had "publicly supported the anti-German Revolutionary Party. In the case of Wohlgemuth, this has proceeded so far that the German official, even before he could obtain his instructions, was arrested and expelled from Switzerland, after being treated like a criminal for ten days. This conduct on the part of the Swiss authorities is in strong contrast to the way in which the Imperial Government has invariably acted towards Switzerland. It shows that the Swiss Government is at least indifferent to the dangers and injuries with which friendly Powers are threatened by the plots directed against them from Switzerland with the sufferance of the Swiss authorities." The despatch then warned Switzerland that if it persisted in harbouring revolutionaries, the Imperial Government would be forced to consider "how far Swiss neutrality can be reconciled with the assurance of order and peace, without which the other European Powers cannot satisfactorily exist. When the course of events has transgressed essential parts of the Treaty on which the neutrality of Switzerland rests those of its clauses in favour of Switzerland can only be retained if the obligations implied in them are fulfilled by that country. The other Powers cannot guarantee the neutraliy of the union so long as Switzerland does not observe her obligation to prevent their peace and safety being threatened." Here is a friendly caution very politely but very forcibly expressed, and it is not surprising considering the pregnancy of the communication that Switzerland took very nearly six weeks in deciding upon a reply. It is an exhaustive document which meets with the approval of the Swiss press and people. But the sum and substance of it signifies defiance. The picture is a fine example of dignity and impudence. Little Switzerland gives her big neighbour clearly to understand that she is not a bit afraid of him. The Wohlgemuth incident is disposed of in three sentences. And as to the 1876 settlement treaty—Switzerland is quite capable of understanding its terms, and prefers her own interpretation to that adopted by Germany. By the last mail news comes that the quarrel is becoming more lively. On the Baden and Wurtemberg frontiers Germany has responded by taking reprisals. The luggage of travellers entering from Switzerland is subjected to the minutest examination. And Switzerland, with a population of three millions and a revenue of a million and a half, talks of defence works and of investing money in concrete and iron. A writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, referring to the singular military system of the little republic, discusses the question "Can Switzerland maintain her neutrality?" The writer practically answers the question in the negative, for he points out that the neutrality of Switzerland, unlike that of Belgium, rests upon no surer guarantee than the Treaty of Vienna, which, since it was signed in 1815, has been so modified by frequent rectifications of territory that it can hardly be considered binding on the signatory powers. Switzerland, he truthfully points out, cannot maintain her independence by force of arms; compliance only with the will of her neighbours will secure her safety. Switzerland boasts an army of 210,000 men—a kind of militia; she has absolutely no standing army, and the men she has are totally unfitted to take the field. Her artillery are not horsed during peace, there are no artificial defences, and the lowest cost of the proposed scheme of defence is estimated at four millions sterling. Military preparations in Switzerland will not cause very much uneasiness in Europe. Economists will regret such an absurd outlay of money, and that the picturesque little country will impoverish herself. The course of proceeding now being pursued will to some extent exercise an adverse influence on her commerce. The Powers are great; Switzerland is small; and it would have been better to yield with a certain show of grace than have retorted in a manner which, besides being defiant, is ludicrous.

THE reception which has been extended to the Emperor William in England has evidently been as gratifying to His Imperial Majesty as

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

OCCUPATION OF SERRAS.

CAIRO, Aug. 6

Serras has been occupied by General Grenfell's troops.

A body of two thousand Dervishes were quartered in the town on the march to join Wad-el-Njumi.

The news of their leader's defeat had reached them and they submitted without any resistance.

AN OFFICER DROWNED.

An unfortunate accident occurred yesterday to Major Turnbull, of the Royal Irish Rifles.

Whilst on one of the Nile gun-boats between Korosko and Assouan the Major fell overboard into the river and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him.

THE CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

LATER.

The condition of the men who were wounded in Saturday's action at Toski is satisfactory.

All of them, including Lieutenant Cotton, are progressing favourably towards recovery.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN ENGLAND.

FLATTERED BY HIS RECEPTION.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Emperor William expressed his opinion on the appearance of the British Navy at the close of yesterday's review in enthusiastic terms.

To-day His Imperial Majesty has wired to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha at Berlin to the effect that he deeply admired the magnificent spectacle at yesterday's Naval Review, and was flattered by the reception accorded him in England.

H. I. M. further wired that he was proud to be appointed honorary Admiral of such a fleet.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.

A terrific fire is reported to have broken out at Spokanefalls.

The estimated damages aggregate upwards of thirteen million dollars.

EGYPTIAN COTTON PROSPECTS.

CAIRO, Aug. 6.

The prospects of the Egyptian cotton crops are officially reported to be excellent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ITALIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

ROME, Aug. 5.

The Italians have occupied Asinara without opposition.

RUSSIAN ANXIETY ABOUT CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.

M. Melidoff, the Russian Ambassador here, has presented a Note to the Porte expressing anxiety on behalf of his Government regarding the safety of Russian subjects in Crete, and hoping that the Porte will be able to cope with the situation there.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Cranbrook, in the absence of Lord Salisbury, congratulated in the name of the House of Lords "that distinguished soldier General Sir Frederick Grenfell and the troops under him on the brilliant success achieved at Toski."

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

The Royal Grants Bill was read a third time and passed by the House of Commons last night.

A BRITISH OFFICER DROWNED.

CAIRO, Aug. 5.

Major H. F. Turnbull, of the Royal Irish Rifles, has been accidentally drowned in the Nile.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug 5.

The Naval Review off Spithead to-day was a brilliant success. The weather was fine. At 5 p.m the Emperor, accompanied by Prince Heinrich, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge, went on board the yacht Victoria Albert, where the Lords of the Admiralty were in attendance.

The Royal yacht, after proceeding between the lines of ships, came to an anchor, when all the admirals and captains were summoned on board and received by the Emperor.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

After the inspection of the fleet by the Emperor yesterday the Queen in the Royal yacht Alberta passed along the line of ships and was received with immense enthusiasm.

THE HONOURS TO THE QUEEN.

A deputation from the German Dragoon Regiment, of which Her Majesty has been appointed Honorary Colonel, have left Berlin for Osborne to present their respects to Her Majesty.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A HUSBAND BY HIS WIFE IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that the trial of Florence Maybrick on a charge of poisoning her husband has commenced. Several apparently suspicious acts on the part of the accused have been proved.

The analyst at the Home Office was called as a witness and said that death resulted from gastric enteritis, the *post-mortem* clearly showing that it was not the consequence of arsenic administered.

The prisoner stated that she procured fly papers in order to prepare a wash for the face. On the night of May 9th her husband implored her to give him a powder, but she refused, until he stated that it would not hurt him if taken in food. She then placed some in a tin of meat juice. Her husband was asleep when she returned. She never tasted the contents, and was unaware the powder was arsenical until after her husband's death.

CAPTAIN DURAND.

Captain Durand arrived at Gilgit on the 27th ultimo and was very well received. He will make short halt before going on to Hunza.

POONA SKY-RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

The first day's racing of the Poona Gymkhana Sky meeting went off very well. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Lady Reay were among the large number that attended.

The events were all well contested, but punctuality was not observed, and consequently two races were run in the dark. Two book-makers were present. The following are the results :—

FIRST RACE—"The Colonials" (open)—Value Rs.199 For all horses, W A C raised 28lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs., of the day 14lbs.; winners of Rs. 99 and upwards, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., ofteuer 10lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Distance, 1 mile.

Mr Melton's c e g Crocus, 10st 11lb, Owner 1
Capt Rundle's b w g Miser, 9st 11lbs, Mr Woolmer... 2
Mr Harper's bl w g Harkaway, 9st 11lbs, Capt MacDougall..... 3

Won in the easy time of 1 m. 34 secs.

SECOND RACE—"The Open Pony Race" (open)—Value Rs. 199. For all galloways. 13-3 and under to carry 11-7; C B's allowed 7lbs; weight for age and inches; winners of a race, value Rs. 99 and upwards, 4, 7 and 10 lbs extra. Ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 99 allowed 7lbs. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr Carr's b a p Talisman, 10st 8lbs, Capt Hanwell... 1
Mr S A W's b a p Mistake, 10st 4lbs, Capt Phayre... 2
Mr H G Benn's g a p Frivolity, 10st 3lbs, Mr Edwards..... 3

Sixteen ran. All started with difficulty. Talisman won in a canter.—Time 1 m. 13 secs.

THIRD RACE—"The Welter Stakes" (open)—Value Rs. 199. For all Arabs and C Bs. Weight for age raised 21 lbs.; maidens allowed 7 lbs; galloways allowed 7 lbs. extra. Winner of a race value Rs. 199 and upwards 4 lbs., 7 lbs, and 10 lbs. extra. Distance, ¼ mile.

Mr Chester's c cb h Young Manchester, 11st 4lb, Mr A G Moore 1
Mr Kempton's c cb m Sairey Gamp, 10st 8lbs, Owner 2
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's c a gal Acrobat, 8st 4lb, Native 3

Ten ran. Won by a short length. Time.—1 m 27 secs.

FOURTH RACE—"The Pony Derby" (closed)—Value Rs. 199, for all maidens, C Bs. 13-3 and other ponies 13-2 to carry 11st. Weight for age and inches. Winners of Rs 49 and upwards 4, 7, and 10 lbs extra. Distance, ½ mile.

Capt Hanwell's g a p White Bird, 10st 4lb, Owner... 1
Capt Capel-Cure's b cb p Problem, 10st 6lb, Mr De Lisle 2
Mr Grant's g a p Asteroid, 10st 10lb, Capt Ross..... 3

Ten ran. Won in the easy time of 55 seconds.

FIFTH RACE—"The Desert Stakes" (open)—Value Rs. 199. For all Arabs; terms same as Welter Stakes. W. A. raised 2st. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr Skinner's gr a h Arabi Pasha, 11st 12lb, Capt Le Gallais 1
H H the Chief of Mudhole's b a h Mint Master, 10st 7lb, Capt Hanwell, ... 2
Mr Sullivan Dawood's c a gal Dick Turpin, 10st 4lb, Capt Ross 3

Fourteen ran. Won easy. Time—1 m. 26 secs.

SIXTH RACE—"The Polo Pony Race" (closed)—Value Rs. 199; for all galloways 13-3 and under that are *bona fide* polo ponies and have been regularly played up to time of meeting and have never won a race value Rs.50; 13 3 to carry 11-7. Weight for inches. C B's allowed 4lbs. Galloways that have never won a race value Rs. 49 allowed 7 lbs. Distance, 3 furlongs

Mr Carr's b a p Talisman, 11st 11lb, Capt Hanwell... 1
Capt Phayre's g a p Happy Lad, 10st 4lbs, Owner. 2
Mr Graham's g a p Icecream, 11st 7lbs, Mr Locke. 3

Won easy. No time was taken, as it was near 7-30 when the last race was run.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of 30th July, arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

KARACHI, Aug. 6.

MacIvor Line s.s. Cuba arrived here this morning and is due in Bombay on Saturday evening, the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Marks Closed, Bank holidays.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, August 5.

10 p.m. ... ... 82·0

TUESDAY, August 6.

6 a.m. ... ... 78·4
10 a.m. ... ... 79·9
2 p.m. ... ... 82·4
4 p.m. ... ... 82·1

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 2nd inst.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	33 38	Nassick	5 21
Raver	13 54	Deolalee	7 72
Nimbora	14 80	Ghoti	36 55
Bhadli	11 68	Nargaon	9 35
Julgaon	16 99	Warrengaon	16 10
Sirsoli	13 66	Hoodgi	14 15
Mhasawad	18 46	Mohol	11 36
Maheji	14 56	Madha	13 50
Pachora	19 42	Barsi Road	9 15
Kasgaon	16 23	Keim	6 69
Naidongri	14 90	Jehur	5 94
Challisgaon	17 19	Pomalwari	7 53
Nandgaon	14 44	Dexal	6 17
Munmar	11 17	Lanowli	93 98
Lassalgaon	4 52	Dhond	3 0
Kerwadi	2 23	Talegaon	13 67

GREAT excitement and alarm were created at Manchester on Tuesday (16th ult.) by the sight of Professor Higgins, the parachutist, attached to a balloon, soaring over the city at a great height. The professor had been announced to ascend and descend at the race-course with Miss Devoyt. The lady's ascent was prevented because the balloon would not lift them both. Higgins rose above and shot up to a great height, and not caring to risk an immediate descent, he was carried over to the south side of the city, looking no bigger than a man's hand. At Moss side he detached himself, and fell swiftly for a time, and then the parachute opened and he came down in the pond in Alexandra Park, where a great crowd had assembled. The descent occupied six minutes, and Higgins, who was unhurt, said it was the longest descent he had ever made. Professor Higgins' assistant, Lennox, who also went up in the balloon, met with a terrible death. The balloon collapsed, and fell a great distance. Lennox was dashed to pieces.

THE story that Professor Blackie was recently observed in an Edinburgh thoroughfare with a black "cutty" in his mouth is too good to be true. But it may be interesting to recall, writes our Edinburgh correspondent, the Professor's first practical acquaintance with the charming "weed." Rather more than a year ago Blackie was present at a Symposium held by the students of the modern Athes, at which they formally welcomed their new Lord Rector, the Marquis of Lothian. Up to this time Blackie was known to have had a strong aversion to smoking, but a wily student, thinking such an opportunity was worthy of being taken advantage of, induced the Professor to try a cigarette, which he smoked with evident enjoyment, and to the great merriment of the audience. Whether he was so delighted with the experiment that he continued afterwards to take a puff of "Bird's-Eye" at intervals it cannot be said, but it is at least a fact that at a dinner held a few weeks ago under the auspices of the Edinburgh, Argyll, Bute, and Western Isles Association, Professor Blackie "did" his cigar—not cigarette, be it noted—in a way which would have done credit to a smoker of fifty years' standing.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 19.

THE fine portrait of Sir Edward Bradford, which has been painted by Mr. W. W. Ouless, R. A., for the Rajkumar College, Ajmere, and which occupies a prominent position in the Royal Academy this year, is, the many friends of the late Political Agent in Rajpootana will be glad to learn, to be engraved. As a picture, the work is one of great excellence, but in my judgment as well as that of others the likeness is not perfect. The features bear a rather cold, hard look, quite foreign to the original. Still, some sitters lose all their accustomed animation when undergoing the trying ordeal of the studio, and it may be that Sir Edward Bradford, ordinarily the most genial of men, lost his when he sat to Mr. Ouless. I should say that the artist himself, whose large collection of portraits is one of the principal features of the present mediocre exhibition, does not admit the justice of the criticism, and is quite proud of what he considers his great success with Sir Edward. I hear that Mr. Lowes Dickinson has painted a superb likeness of another and still more distinguished Anglo-Indian, Lord Napier of Magdala, which will probably be engraved. I have been honoured with an invitation to see the portrait in the artist's studio, and next week I may tell you what I think of it. Many of Lord Napier's friends are quite enthusiastic on the subject, and, judging from what they say, there will be a large demand, not only here, but in India, for the portrait when it is offered to the public by the engravers.

Many of your fair readers will hear with interest and pleasure that Lady Helen Blackwood is to be married to Mr. Munro-Ferguson, M.P., who accompanied Lord Rosebery, whose private Secretary he used to be on his Indian visit. Mr. Munro-Ferguson is twenty-nine, but looks more youthful. Although he has a "gude conceit" of himself as becomes a Scotchman he is not unduly conscious of his own perfections, and as he enjoys the good-will of other prominent Liberals, no less than that of his former chief, Lord Rosebery, his future success in politics is assured. Even now he sometimes sits on the Front Opposition Bench by virtue of his position as junior whip under Mr. Arnold Morley. As he is wealthy and a landowner to boot, he is destined, sooner or later, to blossom into a peer of the realm. He is a respectable, though not ostentatiously respectable, young gentleman, and the projected alliance is one on which both families, if it is not presumptuous to say so, may heartily congratulate themselves. By the way, the Marchioness of Dufferin will shortly enter the ranks of the noble army of authoresses. "Our Viceregal Life in India. Selections from my Diary during the years 1884—1889; by the Marchioness of Dufferin" is in the hands of the publishers. It will consist of two volumes crown octavo, and should be a work of considerable interest. Although her ladyship may be the first ex-Viceroy's wife who has written a work about India, she will not be the first Lady Dufferin known to fame as a woman of letters. But it is not every literary peer who can boast both of literary mother and a literary wife.

Women's rights meetings are becoming a drug in the market. At Westminster last week we had the Countess of Portsmouth and Miss Becker insisting on having the suffrage for old maids and widows, the rival suffragists who want it for women all round, holding an opposition meeting elsewhere. I cannot see why the Countess and Miss Becker should not join hands with the other party and get the suffrage first, and then those wives who think it unbecoming in a woman to vote contrary to her husband may abstain from going to the polling booth. As the old proverb says, "First catch your hare," when the Suffrage Bill passes, it will be time enough to make trouble about it. At Lady Stanley of Alderley's House, 40, Dover Street, Signora Zampini Silazaro held a meeting to advocate the rights of Italian women, not to the suffrage, but to emancipation from the slavery in which she described them as being under the tyrannical rule of man. A sympathetic shudder passed through the assembly when the Signora told them that in Italy a woman has no voice in her own love affairs. Perhaps that was the way in the Zampini Silazaro household, but unless, indeed, this cruel subjection of women is a very late institution, I cannot understand how the heroines of history and romance managed in Italy to have a good deal to say in their own love stories, and if the descendants of Juliet and Lucrezia Borgia and Romola and a few other famous lovers, of whom we have all heard, have not the courage to strike for their own rights, I would callously leave them to their fate.

Is it not a very discreditable fact to mention that ladies' cricket is all the fashion and ladies' cricket clubs springing up everywhere? If we are not highest intellectually, there is no harm in our aiming at being muscularly men and women champions of the world at the game of cricket. At Lady Somerset's match at Reading last week Miss Garnet was the champion lady-player. She is a most athletic young person, follows the hounds on foot, and is balked, it is said, by nothing, not even a rapid sixteen-foot stream. Miss Gore also is a remarkable cricketess. It is said that men delight in ladies' matches—not for the wonderful play they witness, not for the wondrous grace exhibited, but for the extraordinary bursts of temper that the combatants indulge in, and the ridiculous way in which, having chosen an umpire, they dispute his decision whenever it is contrary to their wishes.

CRICKET.

MARINE BATTALION *VS.* YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THIS game, played on the ground of the Marine Battalion on Saturday, resulted as follows:—

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

Treacher b Dr Wilkins	5
McClumpha retired hurt	0
Clark, l-b-w	0
Jolley b Dr Wilkins	0
Walmsley c Gunmeter b Dr Wilkins.	6
Stephens b Gopnak	0
Sharp b Dr Wilkins	0
Waller b Gopnak	0
Jervis c Gunnak b Dr Wilkins	9
Fischer, not out	6
Davies b Gopnak	1
Extras	6
Total...	33

MARINE BATTALION.

Pte Goonnak b Jolley	0
Pte Pandnak c Jolley b Clark	2
Pte Kanmeter c Jolley b Clark	4
Naik Mhadmeter b Jolley	3
Naik Soorucknak c Clark b Jolley...	5
Dr Wilkins, not out	25
Boy Gopnak, b Jolley	1
Pte Sonnak b Jolley	0
Pte Gunmeter c Waller b Jolley.....	8
Pte Soorucknak 2nd b Sharp	3
Naik Ruttonmeter b Sharp	10
Extras	13
Total...	74

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings have been made:—To 1st Battalions.—Captains Egerton, Seaforth Highlanders, and Mandi, Rifle Brigade; and Lieutenants Vanderzee, Leinster Regiment, and Nixon, Rifle Brigade. To 2nd Battalions.—Major Grant, Seaforth Highlanders; Second-Lieutenants Arthur, Rifle Brigade, Beresford, South Wales Borderers, and Kindersby, Royal Scots Fusiliers; and Lieutenant Georges, Manchester Regiment.

MAJOR KELSALL, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, remains temporarily with the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

MAJOR WEDDERBURN and Captain Whistler, 2nd Bengal Infantry, are appointed Second-in-command and Wing Commander of their regiment respectively.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Booksome Hall in the Prince's Dock on Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A SHIPPING CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, the Acting Fourth Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case of Hurry Jamal *versus* Captain John Forbes. Mr. Framjee Patuck pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defendant. His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—

The plaintiff in this case, suing as a *bona fide* holder for value of a bill of lading, seeks to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 381-15-8 as damages sustained by him by reason of the short delivery of ten logs of timber, forming portion of a larger consignment of 49 logs shipped on board the defendant's vessel at Moulmein. The bill contains a marginal note above the signature of the master to this effect:—"Ten square posts drifted away from alongside; settlement to be made in Bombay." In the beginning of the above instrument 49 logs are stated to have been shipped to be delivered to the shipper or his assignees at Bombay. Four defences were raised—1. The plaintiff, being merely an assignee of the bill by way of pledge, was not in a position to sue. 2. The ten logs were never put on board the ship. 3. If they could be held to have been shipped, they were lost by an accident of the sea within the meaning of the exemptive clause which relieves the captain from responsibility for injuries occasioned by the perils of the sea and navigation. 4. The plaintiff was put to the proof of the alleged damages. It appeared in the evidence that the endorsement and delivery of the bill to the plaintiff was made by way of pledge for money lent to the shipper, coupled with an authority to dispose of the goods on his account, and appropriate the sale proceeds in payment of the general balance against him. Even if the plaintiff's title stopped there, I am not sure whether he could not have maintained an action against the shipmaster. Some of the cases decided on the English Statute 18th and 19th Vic. C. 111, go to show that to enable the endorsee to prosecute a suit on the bill it is not necessary that the whole property should have passed to him. The scope and language of the above-cited statute and the Indian Act 9 of 1856 are identical. In this case, however, it is not necessary to decide the question apart from the circumstances belonging to this case. The case of Sewell *vs.* Burdick, 10 L. R. App. C. 74, cited by Mr. Brown, in support of his first contention is decisive on the point at issue. It was held in that case by the House of Lords reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeal that the mere endorsement and delivery of a bill of lading by way of pledge for a loan, did not pass the property in the goods to the endorsee within the meaning of section 1 of the said statute, so as to transfer to him all liabilities in respect of the goods. I apprehend, it follows as a necessary consequence from this proposition that neither are the rights of suits transferred to him. A careful reading of the judgments, however, shows that their lordships' decision is confined to cases where the substance of the transaction is borrowing and lending. At page 86 the following passage appears in the judgment of Lord Selborne:—"The endorsee has a title, by means of which he is enabled to take the position of full proprietor upon himself with its corresponding burdens if he thinks fit; and that he actually does so when he claims and takes delivery of the goods by virtue of that title." This is precisely what the plaintiff has done. He took delivery of as much cargo as was tendered to him, has dealt with it as full proprietor, and has repeatedly claimed delivery of the residue of the cargo. Moreover, he paid freight in respect of the whole consignment. The second ground of objection also fails. The captain acknowledges shipment of 49 logs in the bill. The rafts were fastened to the ship by ropes supplied by the ship. The defence does not suggest that any other act had remained to be done by the shipper, his agents, or servants to complete the shipment. The 10 disputed logs were shipped exactly as the admitted 39 logs were shipped. The defendant received freight for the disputed goods without demur just as he received freight for the undisputed cargo. By tacit consent the mooring of the rafts to the ship's side by ropes furnished by the ship was treated by the parties as equivalent to shipment. In fact, this is the very position the master takes up in his protest when he says that the loss of the 10 logs was owing to one of the accidents and perils of the sea, and claims immunity on the strength of one of the conditions of the bill. The next question is whether the loss is attributable to an accident of the sea in respect of which he is exempted. (The Court after commenting on the evidence of loss, concluded thus:—) Upon this testimony I am of opinion that the casualty was owing to the perils of the sea. It is true the bill was signed a fortnight after the occurrence. That circumstance makes no difference. Whenever signed, it —*i. e.*, the bill—alone is the contract, or to put it more accurately in the language of Lord Bramwell, it is the only evidence of the antecedent contract between the parties. (See 9 B. H. R. 86 and Hassum *vs.* the British I. S. N. Co., decided by the High Court about a week ago. It was argued by Mr. Patuck that inasmuch as the casualty took place while the vessel was moored in the river, the defendant was not protected by the clause applicable to perils of the sea. I am unable to accede to this argument. This is a tidal river. This very accident was caused by the violence of the wind and waves. In Maude and Pollock on the Law of Shipping, at page 363, it is stated that the words "perils of the sea" apply to losses occuring while the ship is at sea or in a place where the tide flows. For all practical purposes the peril which caused the loss of the ten logs was a marine risk. One more point remains to be considered. It was urged that as against the endorsee for value without notice of fraud on the part of shipper, the bill is conclusive evidence against the master, of the whole cargo represented by the bill to have been shipped on board his vessel, and that he cannot be permitted, having regard to section 3 of Act 9 of 1856, to say that a part of the cargo has not been shipped. Does the instrument sued on amount to a representation that 49 logs have been received on board? I think not. The captain gives notice to the assignees in express terms that ten logs had been lost, and the question, who should suffer the loss, remained to be settled. He has satisfactorily accounted for the loss, and has succeeded in bringing himself within the protection of the clause relating to accidents and perils of the sea. I must, therefore, dismiss the suit. Suit dismissed, defendant's attorney's costs Rs. 30, certified.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

AT the ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society held on the 31st ult. a paper upon the "Early History of Northern India" was read by Mr. E. J. Kitts, B.C.S. in which the theory recently put forward by Mr. Hewitt on the early history of India was stated and discussed. The theory of Mr. Hewitt is briefly this—that the first immigrants who settled in India and have left traces surviving were the so-called Kolarian races, who came from the north-east, and that their descendants to the number of ten millions or therabouts, are still occupants of Northern India. The Kolarians were succeeded and conquered by the Dravidians, who came from the north-west and developed in India a very high state of civilization, both social and political. Large estates belonged to single owners, such as the talukdari tenures in Northern India and the zamiudari and patidari tenures in Southern India. "In short," says Mr. Hewitt, "it was the Dravidians who founded and consolidated the present land revenue system of India." The Dravidians also organised the punchayet and chowkidari system of village government, which have survived to the present day. All the manual arts and industries practised in the India of to-day were known to, and practised by, the Dravidians.

The Aryans, migrating into a land occupied as India then was by the Dravidians, with a strongly organised system of government, found great difficulty in obtaining a foothold, and even when they had secured a tract of country in the north-west for themselves, did not obtain supremacy over the rest of India by force of arms. The agents of their subsequent advance were three—religion, commerce, and military ability. Friendly alliances were concluded between the new-comers and the snake races of the Dravidians to be of royal blood, and accepted Siva or Lingam worship as not dishonouring to their religion. The Dravidians thus recognised as of noble blood were the ancestors of the modern Rajputs and the Kshatriya caste. Intellectually, the Aryans were far superior to the Dravidians, and the Aryan tongue was accordingly adopted as the Lingua franca for commercial purposes. So, too, the Aryan became a necessary element in every court and in every commerical enterprise, and from this time forward (about six centuries B. C.) their supremacy was assured.

A note by the same author upon "Some Native terms of Abuse" was also read.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Kitts for his valuable contributions, the meeting was dissolved.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

WIFE-MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

On Monday evening about 5 o'clock a Mahomedan named Hajee Elias Alarakia, a stone mason, residing at Thali Mohola, near the Bhendy Bazaar Road, murdered his wife, Fatmabai, whom he married four years ago. It appears he doubted her fidelity, about which they had a quarrel on Monday afternoon. In the end he knocked her down and cut her throat with a large clasp-knife. Having killed her, he proceeded downstairs and told his neighbours what he had done. His next act was to slash himself across the body; having done which he asked that the police might be called. A policeman was brought. Alarakia was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment.

Yesterday the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, opened an inquest on the murdered woman, Fatmabai, at Thali Gully, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Jumar Ismail, a house proprietor living at Second Don Tar Street, said: Deceased was a tenant in one of his houses in Thali Gully, No. 30. She had been living in that house for the last eight months with a man named Elias, and a boy, who was there now, named Mummoo Elias. Her age was about 35 years. He went to her room on Monday to recover the rent, when he found the door fastened with a padlock on the outside. He went away and returned about 2 p.m. When the deceased was in her room alone, he asked her for the rent, when she said she would pay it in a day or two after she received her pay, and he then went away.

Mummoo Elias said deceased was his mother. She adopted him and he lived with her. His father was dead. Elias cut his mother's throat on Monday afternoon with a knife. After that he abused him and told him to go downstairs. He went to his uncle and told him what Elias had done.

Almas Abdoola said he was a diver to the Port Trust and lived in the adjoining house, No. 30. He knew the deceased by sight. About 5-30 p.m. on Monday he was sitting at his window on the first story of the house, which looks into the street, when a man named Elias, who lived with the deceased, came into the street. He was dressed only in a lungoti and was bleeding from the belly. He shouted loudly "Sepoy," "Sepoy." Policeman B, 320 came immediately, and at the same time witness went downstairs. A man named Sheer Mahomed also came there. The policeman asked Elias what was the matter, when Elias said he had committed murder, and said "Come with me." They all four went upstairs to the house No. 30. He saw the dead body of the deceased lying on the floor at the front room on her back with her throat cut and a pool of blood under her. The knife (produced) was lying on a cot near the deceased, and it was covered with fresh blood. Elias picked it up and told the policeman he had killed the deceased with that, and gave the knife to the policeman. The man Elias then picked up the body of the deceased and placed it on a cot. He next dressed himself in trousers, coat, and cap, and tied up his bleeding body with a handkerchief. Inspector Butterfield came there almost immediately and took Elias in custody.

Idar Buccus Jan Mahomed said he was a bhistee. He did not know the deceased. About 5 p. m. on Monday he came and sat down on a bench in the verandah of a house No. 30 in Thali Gully with one Moona, a bhistee, when he saw the witness Mummoo Elias run downstairs and go into the street. As soon as he got there, he heard some person upstairs shout "Go at once and inform." Upon that a man came dowhstairs with the knife (produced) in his right hand, and he wounded himself in the body with it. Witness jumped up and ran away. In five or seven minutes afterwards he saw the man again in the street still bleeding from the wound. An alarm was raised, a crowd collected, the police came, and witness told the police what he just stated. The police took the man into custody.

Other witnesses corroborated, and the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry till Friday.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF A JURY UPHELD.

IMPERATRIX VS. KAMLIA HOLIA.

THIS was a reference by Mr. A. B. Stewart, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, differing from the unanimous verdict of a jury, found the accused guilty of murder. Mr. G. B. Rele appeared for the accused, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr. Stewart, in making the reference to the High Court, said among other things:—The chief evidence connecting the accused with the assault on deceased which ended in his death, is the dying declaration made by deceased. Although it is well known that dying declarations are as evidence to be received with caution, still I may say that I have every confidence in the truth of the dying declarations as made by the deceased. He did not make only one dying declaration: he made oral statements and one dying declaration to the police patel, and the other to the third-class magistrate. All these statements are consistent, and from them I infer that deceased firmly believed that accused had wounded him, and that he did not charge accused through enmity knowing full well that some one else had really wounded him. From his statement it is clear that his wife had gone away towards the village to carry home some firewood, but that she had not gone very far, when she was recalled by a cry from her husband, and she turned back and found her husband lying wounded on the ground and accused going away with an axe, in the direction of another village not his own. To this extent I think that her evidence can be relied on, though her evidence is, generally speaking, unreliable and she has contradicted herself on the most material points. Again, with reference to the evidence of Raghoo and Gasawi, though I have my suspicions that they did not see all that they said they saw, and that they did not see accused wound deceased with an axe, yet I am not prepared to reject their evidence altogether. I consider that they must have come up when accused was going away, and they heard from the lips of the deceased himself what had occurred to him directly after he had recovered consciousness. In this collectorate there are numerous trees, especially in the neighbourhood of wells, and it is difficult to see far. These witnesses may not have seen all that they said that they saw, but I would not on that account reject and discard their evidence entirely. Then, again, the accused absented himself from the village immediately after the deceased had been wounded, in this corroborating the statement of the wife of the deceased that she had seen accused going in the direction of another village. He was eventually arrested at Thana about nine miles from his own village, and the reasons he gives for being found at Thana are not at all satisfactory. Accused pointed out the place where the deceased had been wounded. This evidence and the fact that accused has no defence to offer in answer to the charge, to my mind shows conclusively that no one but accused could have killed the deceased. There can be no doubt that the death of deceased was directly due to the wounds that he had received. As to the question whether the killing of the deceased amounted to murder or not, I consider it proved that there had been a long-standing dispute between the accused and deceased as to who had the right to lop *rab*, and that the quarrel had once been settled by the village officers, and that words had passed between the accused and deceased, but nothing more. Moreover, if the dying declaration of the deceased is to be believed, and I hold it to be worthy of credit, it is clear that the deceased was wounded three times with an axe from behind where he was sitting down completely unarmed, and when he was preparing for a smoke, and it is clear from the evidence of the Assistant Surgeon that these blows could not have been struck except from behind. The offence, then, to my mind clearly amounts to one of murder punishable under section 300 of the Indian Penal Code, and cannot be reduced to the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In case the High Court should agree with me in thinking that the offence committed by the accused is one of murder, I would add that the case is not one which would appear to me to require a capital sentence, there being some extenuating circumstances in the case and the accused being a man of some 55 years of age.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment on the reference, said:—In this case the main evidence is a dying declaration and such testimony is always to be received with caution, as it cannot be subjected to cross-examination. The widow of the deceased supports his evidence, but the Judge says, she fell into various inconsistencies, and doubts her trustworthiness. There are also two boys who gave evidence of the crime, but the Judge doubts if they really saw the crime. Even if they saw the murder, it is not shown they saw the accused clearly so as to identify him. The jury were unanimously in favour of acquittal. It is a well-admitted rule that the unanimous verdict of a jury should not be disturbed unless it is clearly and manifestly wrong. I. L. R. 10 Bom. 502. We are not satisfied this was the case, and not being so satisfied, we cannot interfere. We, therefore, acquit the accused.

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THE HOME OF THE DUKE OF FIFE.

BRAEMAR is the name of the district here, but it is now generally given to the small town, the real name of which is Castletown, where tourists find hotel accommodation. The old stronghold, from which the name is derived, was the castle of Kindrochit; it dates as far back as Malcolm Canmore A.D. 1059. Some of the foundations still exist, and it was a Royal hunting seat as early as Robert II., about 1380. This place is beyond the railway system, and has to be reached by coach; one route is from Blairgowrie, a drive of thirty-five miles through Glenshee, taking six hours. The other is from Ballater, about sixteen miles. This last brings the visitors by Abergeldie, Crathie Church, Balmoral, and Invercauld. On the way fine views of Lochnagar may be had while passing the Queen's Highland home. A natural interest attaches itself to the ground which is passed on this route from its connection with the members of the Royal Family: but a new interest has begun in the upper part of the Dee Valley from the property of Lord Fife being in that locality, which will be in future the autumn residence of himself and the Princess. Here, at Castletown, the Clunie, a small stream from the south, flows through a wild, rocky bed to the Dee; this stream divides the Invercauld and Fife properties; on the one side is the "Invercauld Arms," and on the other the "Fife Arms." These are the two principal and very comfortable caravanserais of the town, deriving their names from the property they are on. Beds are already scarce in these two hotels, an unusual thing here so early as the month of July—and that too with the Paris Exhibition as an attraction to tourists. Later on those who purpose coming to this locality had better make sure of accommodation, or they may find themselves with no alternative but the heather on the hill side, which may be chilly at night, for the place is about 1,200 feet above the sea. There are private houses where beds may be found, but even that resource was exhausted one night lately. This early influx of visitors is ascribed to the new interest produced by the Royal alliance Lord Fife has entered into.

NEW MAR LODGE.

A name already familiar to the public, is on the right (or south) bank of the Dee, about three miles above Castletown. Originally it was a small stone house, known as Corriemulzie Cottage, with garrets for bedrooms, and was used by members of the Fife family as a shooting-box. When the present Earl came into the property in 1879, Old Mar Lodge was then let, and so he had to content himself with the smaller of the two places. To procure the necessary accommodation he had to make additions, and these additions have gone on till Mar Lodge is now almost in itself a small village. A drawing-room was added on the west; then extra bed-rooms, with a fine billiard room, grew up, also on the west. These last were thrown back a little, leaving an open space for carriages to arrive in front of what is now the principal entrance. A small chapel has been built behind and above the lodge; on the same level a ball-room has been put up—this is constructed of wood, and is very handsome in the inside, being decorated with a large number of stags' heads. The entrance hall and dining room have been recently reconstructed. They are both of wood, the pine of the district, and are particularly good in their design. Mr. Macdonald, who has charge of the works on the Fife property, has the principal merit of designing and making all the woodwork of these new erections. The pine is varnished, and the result is a rich, reddish y

A CHEVALIER D'INDUSTRIE.

THE August number of the *Postal Record* contains, as a warning to members of the department, the story of an ingenious swindle carried out by means of the post office. It is as follows:—

A person whom we will call Smith, and who described himself as a M. A., author, bookseller, publisher and general merchant of C——,issued some time ago a notice, inviting the public in general and students in particular to purchase his text-book of the English language published at the extremely moderate price of Re. 1-8. All orders for the book were to be accompanied by a remittance. This was a *sine qua non*. In answer to the advertisement, which was widely circulated, orders and remittances soon began to arrive from various parts of the country—a sign of the spread of western education, which must have been very gratifying to Mr. Smith, M.A. Our author had, however, meanwhile been called away, probably in connection with his business of general merchant, to R——, a remote post-town in another Presidency, whence he wrote to the postal authorities of C——, requesting that his correspondence and money-orders might be redirected to R——. His request was, of course, complied with, and in due time a highly respectable-looking Brahmin, who gave the name of X——, and represented himself as Mr. Smith's clerk, presented himself at the R——post office, with a note from that gentleman to the postmaster, authorising the latter to deliver his correspondence and pay his money orders to his clerk. The postmaster had no reason to distrust the Brahmin, and accordingly paid him the amount of various money orders which were lying in deposit. After a short stay Mr. Smith proceeded to B——, another small town in the same district, after leaving instructions for the redirection of his money orders to his new address. At B——the same performance was gone through with the same success.

Mr. Smith intended also visiting other neighbouring towns where further remittances were awaiting him, but circumstances, over which he had no control, prevented his carrying out his intentions and put a stop temporarily, at least, to his literary and mercantile pursuits.

Among those who had ordered the text-book, and not got it was the headmaster of a school at H——,who had remitted a considerable sum for the purchase of a number of copies for his scholars. Receiving no reply his suspicions were aroused, and he communicated with the Director of Public Instruction, who, in his turn, reported the matter to the district authorities. Inquiries were set on foot, and it was discovered that no such person as Smith, M.A., was known at C——, or anywhere else, and that an ingenious swindle had been perpetrated on the people who had been induced to part with the price of a fictitious book. Warrants were then issued for the arrest of Smith and his clerk X——.

The detectives employed in the case were not successful, and the capture of the swindler—for it turned out there was only one after all was brought about by an accident, though to a postal official (the sub-postmaster of P——) is due the credit of having followed up the clue thus accidentally revealed, and of having by his promptness and tact secured the arrest of the offender. While the inquiry by the police was still going on, a Brahmin walked one day into the post office at P——to have a letter registered. The sub-postmaster resented the stranger's intrusion, and this led to a dispute, during the course of which the Brahmin protested that, as the author of various educational works, he was entitled to more consideration. This remark, coupled with the Brahmin's appearance, though he called himself Z——, excited the suspicions of the sub-postmaster, who was of course aware that Smith's clerk was wanted by the police. The sub-postmaster communicated his suspicions to the inspector of police who happened to be at P——, and next day, having contrived to meet Z——in the village, he engaged him in conversation, and managed adroitly to lead him to the house where the police inspector was staying. The latter had with him a man who had seen X——at R——. This man was concealed in an adjoining room, the door of which was left ajar and when the sub-postmaster and his companion entered the house, he at once recognised the Brahmin as X——, and coming forward, accosted him by that name. The Brahmin denied that he was X——, or that he knew anything of him, but his assurance forsook him when the inspector produced his warrant, and falling at the officer's feet he begged for mercy. The next proceeding was to search his person and lodgings, when a mass of papers was found clearly establishing his identity. The Brahmin seeing the game was up, then gave a full confession of the fraud.

Among the papers discovered in his possession was a letter of introduction which he had obtained from a European gentleman well known in the district to the very Magistrate who had issued the warrant for his arrest. Plausibility and audacity could no further go.

Z——*alias* X——*alias* Smith, M. A., was committed to the Sessions on charges of cheating by false personation and forgery. The Sessions Judge, however, held that "even assuming that the case for the prosecution was proved in every detail," the prisoner could not be convicted on those charges, and accordingly acquitted him. The accused was not to escape so easily, however, for he was at once re-arrested on a charge of simple cheating. The case is still pending, and it is to be hoped that this accomplished *chevalier d'industrie* will meet with his deserts.

A DAY'S SHOOTING WITH THE SHAH.

WHEN the day's shooting has been decided upon, says a writer in the *New Review*, the Shah leaves his lodge on horseback early in the morning, accompanied by a small retinue, among whom the most noticeable figure is the Mirakhor, or Lord of the Manger (practically the Master of the Buckhounds of Persia). This most interesting dignitary has charge of all the Royal stud. He looks after the greyhounds and the hawks, and on these special hunting occasions he is the person of consequence. He is certainly a wonderful old man—I was told he was seventy-five, and yet he is still as active and as keen as a boy. Perched high upon his Persian saddle, and riding a horse of admirable stamp and quality, with most extraordinary walking and cantering powers, he seems able to go for ever. He wears a quaint hunting costume, reminding one of the pictures of old French sportsmen, a longish Persian frock coat, high boots over the knees, and a regular hunting cap with a peak that can be pulled round or off if required, with a telescope slung across his shoulders. Away go the hunting party, the Mirakhor leading. After an hour's riding or so up wind, in whatever district may have been selected for the day's sport, a halt is made, the old man is off his horse in a minute, his glass out of its case, and he is spying the ground like an ordinary Scotch stalker. At last he stops, holds up his hand, and then one of the attendants takes the Shah's horse, and the rifle is produced from its case. A few steps forward and the Mirakhor crouches down and slowly moves to the verge; one quick glance reassures him, and beckoning to his Imperial master he places the loaded weapon in his hand. The Shah is now in his element; a splendid sportsman, big game shooting is his one great passion, and every Englishman must readily feel with and for an Eastern potentate who, unlike so many of his brother Sovereigns, despising the effeminacy and the miserable *dolce far niente* of Eastern life, takes his pastimes like a man, loving horse, hound, and rifle as well as any Briton of us all. He crawls with the utmost care to the edge of the ravine, and there, 150 yards below, lies the old ibex that has lately been seen so often by the watchers and proclaimed as having an unparalleled head. It is a moment of intense excitement. The ibex lies half asleep in the sun, on a ledge of rock, unsuspicious and confident in his safety, surrounded as he is by his wives, and safe, as he thinks, like a good Persian. The Shah takes aim and fires. The ibex springs high in the air and falls headlong from his perch. His Majesty gallops rapidly to the spot, and in a few minutes the long yellowish form of a Persian leopard creeps from among the grass and canters up the hill. Like lightning the Shah is off his horse, his rifle in hand; the distance is great, but a well-calculated sighting shot gives him the range and the left-hand barrel plumps a bullet with a thud behind the shoulder. The mimic war is not, however, waged against ibex, leopard, or wild sheep only. Bear and tiger have fallen to his Majesty's weapon, and many are the tales told among the wild mountaineers how the Shah-in-Shah has stood alone and faced the most savage brutes—calm, cool, and collected—when his attendants had fled like ours.

A SINGULAR fate has befallen the manuscript journals of the late Dr. Livingstone, from which his first work, "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," published in 1857, was compiled. No trace of these journals can now be found, and the surviving sisters of Dr. Livingstone are the more anxious after their recovery—as, indeed, the public generally may well be when once the loss is appreciated—from the circumstance that Livingstone himself had declared that out of these journals he could write three books as large as the one actually published, which thus gave only a portion of the results of what had been up to date his sixteen years' residence in the interior of Africa.

PROGRESS AND WAR.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, writes :—

Excessive confidence in the justice of one's own cause is characteristic of all litigants alike, and is no more a good reason for refusing rational methods of settlement in the case of a nation than that of a man. Usually no doubt the man, unlike the nation, is compelled to submit his cause to the law, but in disputes where there is no such compulsion men often agree to friendly arbitration. At all events, the Christian preacher, instead of disparaging arbitration and countenancing war, ought surely to dissuade from war and exhort to arbitration. Dr. Mozley's argument suggests that men are justified in doing in the mass that which in the individual man would be wicked. It comes pretty near to "the country right or wrong." The nation is a collection of men, each of whom is acting in his own interest, though the interest may be of a corporate kind. Would Dr. Mozley's casuistry in any degree absolve a fraternity or a joint stock company for doing that which would be wicked in the individual members? Patriotism, after all, is interest and pride, though raised to a higher plane and glorified by the elevation. The vanity and malignity of a nation are often just as vile and hateful as any passions which burn in the individual breast. But Dr. Mozley takes an ecclesiastical view of the world: he looks for little from it in the way of self-improvement, and thinks it must go its own road, and we must be saved out of it by clerical ministrations.

So long as mankind is divided into nations there will be national rights to assert and defend, and the cannon must be the last resort. But recourse will be had to it more unwillingly, and no longer for secondary objects. We shall at least have no more wars for epigrams. Communities and their governments will become more industrial, and therefore in the main more inclined to peace. Free Trade, if the world has not fallen into its dotage, will make way, and will, in some degree at least, fulfil Manchester's hopes as a peacemaker. The material unification of humanity, which Mr. Cyrus Field with his cable has done so much to further, will increase the sensibility of the whole frame. By the reporter's art the horrors of war are brought more vividly before us all, and if they could be brought before us in the reality, such of us as had hearts and were not moral savages like Napoleon, or steeled by fanaticism like De Maistre, would join the Peace Society. No man who has seen a field-hospital after a battle is likely to talk or think lightly of war. Thus the process of gradual extinction is pretty sure, though the time may be long and the relapses many. We speak of war between nations. There remains behind the possibility of widespread war between classes traversing national lines, as did the religious wars of the sixteenth century. This cloud just now is growing darker. After all, it may disperse, or even fall in a beneficial shower of industrial reform. But the present aspect of the social sky warns all who have an interest in order to qualify themselves by a training in arms for resistance to anarchism and pillage, so that social and industrial problems may be solved by reason and humanity, not by dynamite or the guillotine.

It must be remembered, too, that outside the civilised world of which we have been treating there are still masses of barbarism, or of comparative barbarism, against which civilisation may yet have to be defended. Russia, saving a few Tourgeneffs and Tolstois is hardly open as yet to the influences of civilisation, which make for peace. The Mongol or the Arab, without becoming morally civilised, may learn the use of the Martini-Henry and of the rifled cannon. Americans think they have shut out war. They certainly have for the present if they will only celebrate Washington's centenary by calling to mind his counsels, and bid their politicians abstain from meddling with the affairs of European nations to catch the Irish vote. The Indian wars are a mere matter of frontier-police. For another secession there is no visible line of cleavage: differences of tariff are quite insufficient to produce disruption; and the problem of the Negro, to whatever other solution it may tend, has no apparent tendency to war. With Canada there is not the faintest chance of war unless she is involved as a dependency of Great Britain, and all questions of that kind will presently be solved by the reunion of the English-speaking race in North America. But who will guarantee the Americans against an eventual struggle with the Chinese for the Pacific Coast? That vast reservoir of population being full to the brim must overflow, and it can overflow only on the Pacific slope and Australia. At present Acts of Congress shut the door, though they do not shut it very close; but the Chinaman may learn the art of war; he is reckless enough of life and not wanting in intelligence, though he may be wanting in morality. Who, again, will guarantee the Americans, if they became entirely commercial and unwarlike, against aggression on the side of the South American Republics, the people of which evidently can fight, and are not likely for some time to be civilised out of fighting habits? A great multitude of Mexicans was beaten at Buena-Vista by a small American force, but it was a mob armed with the refuse of European arsenals. Properly drilled and armed Mexicans might do better. They made a fair stand against the French.

That war is an evil, and that all, especially we civilians who stay at home and read the newspaper, while soldiers shed their blood, are bound to do our best to avert it, and to keep down the passions which give it birth, right-minded men with one voice proclaim. There is not a greater or a baser criminal than the journalist who panders to international hatred. At the same time war has been an educator in its way. To it we largely owe our respect for discipline, our ideas of self-devotion, of chivalry, of honour, and even our emancipation from the abject fear of death. Something may come hereafter in place of the military element in character and life; but at present we can hardly imagine what, without it, character and life would be. Nobody is nobler than a good soldier or sailor, nor, though it is his calling to take life, is anybody more humane. War is now, in fact, a great school of humanity. It teaches men to control the fiercest passions at the time of their fiercest heat. In former days no quarter was given: we hear of no prisoners after Greek battles. Now it is murder to kill the wounded. A cloud rests on the memory of Cromwell, because he put to the sword the garrisons of Drogheda and Wexford. No quarter had been given on the other side. Rinuccini, the papal envoy, tells us exultingly that in a battle won by the Catholic rebels no prisoners had been taken. The garrisons of towns which had refused to surrender on being summoned were in those days regularly put to the sword. The Catholic armies in Germany and the Low Countries put to the sword not only the garrisons, but the inhabitants of towns which they had taken by storm—witness the storming of Magdeburg. Prisoners are now treated with comparative kindness. In America when the Civil War was at its height I saw the table of Confederate prisoners at the north set out by the enemy on thanksgiving day with a good thanksgiving dinner. Of the two sets of passions it seems to me that those which are excited by a presidential election are rather worse than those which were excited by war.

There is one class of pleas for war on which it is not pleasant to dwell. Probably it has served in a cruel way the purposes of natural selection. Probably it has also served to keep down population, the unlimited growth of which is revealing itself as a danger to mankind, so that even America, who used to welcome wanderers from all lands, begins to think of shutting his gates. The consequences of the *Pax Britannica* in India, combined with the imperial precautions against local famine, has evidently been an immense increase of population, followed by a pressure on the means of subsistence which is ascribed by foreign critics to the tyrannical exactions of the British Government. But the most cynical physiologist would hardly think of letting loose the dogs of war to keep down the growth of population.

OUT of the vasty deep one of Collard and Collard's pianos has been heaved ashore, and in spite of rough usage and incrustations of sand, lime, and weed, the instrument has been restored to tunefulness, and a useful career in the house of a musical enthusiast named Lea. This piano went to the bottom of the sea when the Duke of Buccleuch sank after collision with the Vandalia off Bognor. The waves and the groundswell were merciful to the instrument, which was finally washed ashore at Goring, near Worthing. Mr. Lea is doubtless proud of the music that comes from the derelict, and the makers, of course, take credit for the soundness of their methods of construction.

SIR ALBERT WOODS, Garter King at Arms, has been asked to determine the heraldic bearings to which Princess Louis of Wales and Lord Fife will be entitled upon their marriage. He has not yet sent in his report, but it is understood that the Royal Arms will be quartered with those of the Earl of Fife, and that the Princess will be adjudged entitled to wear a coronet similar to that of the Princess of Wales, but without a Maltese cross. Lord Fife will be the only peer not of Royal blood entitled to quarter the existing Royal Arms, but there are a good many peers entitled to quarter the arms of Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart.

OUIDA ON THE ITALIANS.

OUIDA has been moved by a statement in Mr. Marion Crawford's new story "Sant' Ilario" that "no foreigner has ever understood the Italians," and that they are "very simple creatures," to send to a syndicate of provincial newspapers her own impressions of the Italian people. She gives them credit for personal courage and for supreme distinction of manner; but otherwise her estimate is by no means flattering. Ouida enforces her points by a number of entertaining anecdotes :—

"There are few characters as beautiful as mine in the world. I am good to imbecility," said an Italian to me this year. He was in all appearance a "very simple creature." In fact, he is a man of about forty-five years old. He has a frank, smiling, kind face. He began life as a servant, then became a stuffer of birds, then set up a modest shop of odds and ends of *bric-a-brac*. Little by little his shop and his commerce have grown; he has combined with the profitable trade of manufacturing antique objects the still more profitable trade of money-lending. He is known to be a *strazzino* (usurer); but this does not impair his credit. On the contrary, it enhances it. "Ha gran' nome sulla piazza," all his townspeople say in speaking of him. He has purchased lands and houses and theatres. He has utterly ruined numerous families; he is keen as a knife, cruel as a ferret, sharp as a needle. But he says he is "good to imbecility," and says it with so pleasant a countenance, so frank a good faith, that if Mr. Crawford has the honour of his acquaintance he undoubtedly classes him as "a very simple creature."

The overweening vanity of the Italian lends itself constantly to his destruction; he is convinced that no one can cheat him, and this blind belief in himself causes a futility which makes him frequently a prey to the cunning of others. The most conspicuous trait in the Italian character is vanity. If a woman tells him he may call on her he is apt immediately to believe that she offers him the tenderest rendezvous. It is impossible to make him see his own mistakes, or any inferiority of any kind in himself. Whatever he does is in his own eyes well done, and if it be not so also in your eyes the fault is yours. It is this vanity which makes Italy so dangerous a political factor in European policy, and which English statesmen so perilously flatter because they never know that it exists. It is to this vanity that their own statesmen successfully appeal when they rely on their bombast about African victories, and German admiration, and European alliances, and Tunisian ambitions, to blind the nation to the deadly yoke of a ruinous taxation and the fatal blister of a perpetually debilitating and irritating civil legislation.

It is this vanity, not any simplicity, which, played upon, leads them into deceptions. They have also singularly short memories, which is in itself a perilous defect in those who make falsehood a fine art. A gardener who wanted a holiday asked me once to let him go away for three days, as his old mother was dying a dozen miles away. He went, and on his return displayed every aspect that profound grief could assume; his mother having, he said, breathed her last at the very moment of his arrival. Time passed, and when another summer arrived this same youth begged leave to go and see his old mother, who this time was only seriously ill. He had quite forgotten the fictitious death of her over which he had wept so copiously twelve months before. It is needless to add that his revered parent had been neither ailing nor moribund at either time. Another time a shepherd brought me a dog for sale, and with tears related the animal's talent as a sheep-dog, his own devoted attachment to the creature, and the grief he felt at being compelled, by the command of his master, to part from his four-footed friend, who worked with him by day and slept with him by night. I bought the dog, and a little later discovered that the shepherd had purchased him that very day for a few francs from a peasant. What was remarkable in this instance was the elaborate comedy acted, the inimitable skill with which the shepherd wept over the dog at parting from him and related his exploits with the flock; and the absolute needlessness of all this dramatic fable, as wanting at that time a dog of this kind, I should have bought him equally willingly without any history.

A great and lamentable mania for imitating English, Americans, and Germans in their worst points is unhappily, on the increase with every year; and the results, though sometimes comical, are always disastrous. "I have left my wife drunk on a heap of stones in the road; she is so very English, you know!" said not long ago a courtly and accomplished Italian gentleman, exceedingly proud and triumphant over his announcement.

That Italians are cruel is often said, and is often true; but it is a cruelty often born of indifference and nurtured on the belief dinned into them first by priests, and now by scientists, that animals are utterly beneath consideration. To work an animal to death for gain is quite justified in their eyes; and attention to the comforts and affections of animals seems to most of them a sentimental absurdity. They do horrible things to animals without seeming to be aware that it is any brutality. An English lady died whose fondness for dogs had amounted to insanity: she had between thirty and forty of them. On her death her son-in-law, an Italian of very high rank, had all the poor creatures taken to the slaughter-house, with directions to shut them all up together. This was done; neither he nor anyone thought any more about it. The dogs were left to die of hunger and thirst, and when several days later an Inspector opened the door of the chamber in which they were confined a scene too piteous and horrible to describe met his sight. No man of high rank in any other nation could have done such a thing with impunity. The ceaseless brutality to birds is incessant, and is the more striking as contrasted with the loveliness and innocence of their victims. Italians everywhere persecute birds with a rancour which seems incredible. Their utter ignorance of the agricultural utility of many species makes them see in every winged creature an enemy and a proper prey. Neither the song of the nightingale nor the plumage of the oriole protects them from slaughter. There are fairs at which the only articles for sale are poor blinded chaffinches. The rarest birds are sold for the roasting-spit in all the markets. The children of the aristocracy are allowed to regard it as their choicest sport to crush the heads of the birds caught alive in the decoy-nets, and are not ashamed to go out with a cage of blinded finches or a chained owlet to entrap wheatears, thrushes, starlings, blackcaps, larks, peewits, and all the numerous feathered tribes which flock to Italy to meet a sad and unmerited fate. There are good bills for the preservation of birds before the Chambers, and addresses and petitions are constantly made to the Throne and the Ministers for a similar end; but it is of no avail. No one cares, and the birds perish every year.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT THE HAGUE.

DURING the week before the mail left, while engaged in examining the public archives at the Hague, General Grant Wilson, the well-known American author, met with a letter addressed to the States-General of the United Netherlands by P. Schagen, dated Amsterdam, November 7, 1626, announcing the purchase of the Island of Manhattan by the Dutch West India Company for the sum of 24 dols., or say £5. Two days later he was so fortunate as to find the original deed, which had lain *perdu* for 263 years, among the papers of an ancient Dutch family. Amsterdam furnished eight of the nineteen delegates from five chambers of managers of the company, located in the five principal cities of Holland. In the family of perhaps the most important of the Amsterdam delegates, it is presumed, the deed has remained since the year 1626. General Grant Wilson expects to be able to purchase the deed and take it with him when he returns to New York in October, in order to place it in the custody of the city or State of New York. Computing the interest at the rates that have prevailed on the island since its original purchase if would make its cost at the present time £22,178,000. Large as this sum may appear, it is but a small portion of its value, as will readily be seen when it is stated that two corner lots on the Fifth Avenue, 25 feet by 100 feet each, were last month sold for £60,000. These were simply vacant lots, without buildings, situated between 56th and 57th streets, near the entrance to the Central Park. The island contains more than 11,000 acres. The discovery of this deed was made in the course of researches concerning Mrs. Wilson's Bayard ancestors who went to the New World in 1647 with the last of the Dutch Governors of New Netherland, the celebrated Peter Stuyvesant.

EDWARD BURGES, the yacht designer, looks more like a professor of mathematics than a practical boat builder. He is forty years old, member of an aristocratic Boston family, and a graduate of Harvard. His father's financial losses led him to become an instructor of entomology in his Alma Mater, and for fifteen years he was Secretary of the Society of Natural History in Boston. Possessing a natural taste for mathematics, Mr. Burgess readily drifted from the study of entomology to the designing of yachts, and in his present avocation he has found both pleasure and financial profit. With his wife and two children he now lives in a handsome house on Boston's select thoroughfare—Beacon-street.

EXAGGERATION AND WIT.

THERE is in the philosophy of wit—a science which has by no means yet received the study it deserves—a long array of questions still awaiting answers, writes a correspondent to the *Globe*. Here is one, for instance :—"When does exaggeration develop into wit?" It is, of course, a truism to assert that mere exaggeration is not witty; it is, indeed, a generally acknowledged symptom of stupidity The fact remains that pure exaggeration can and does at times tickle the fancy with an effect of wit. There is no wit in saying of a lanky man that he is a mile high; but there is much in such a specimen as Sydney Smith's description of a certain too plump dame of his acquaintance. "I attempted to walk round her one morning before breakfast, but I had to give it up half way." Just of the same kind is Artemus Ward's description of his own thinness after an attack of mountain fever :—"With either of my legs you could have cleaned a meerschaum pipe: my backbone had the appearance of a clothes line with a quantity of English walnuts strung upon it; my face was almost gone; but by borrowing my agent's overcoat I succeeded in producing a shadow." Mark Twain informs us that on one occasion he drank thirty-eight bottles of soda-water by way of celebrating the Queen's birthday: "but do you know," he adds, "that that is not a reliable article for a steady drink? It is too gassy. When I got up in the morning I was full of gas, and as light as a balloon. I hadn't an article of clothing that I could wear except my umbrella." All these, of course, are exaggerations pure and simple; but they are wit as well. What, then, is the mysterious quality which makes them things of humour, while the others were extravagant, and nothing more? The fact appears to be that in the world of wit we recognise a good extravaganza by the simple test that it can make us laugh. And, after all, we need no other. The part of a wise man in this, as in so many other matters, is not to care a fig for whys and wherefores, but to have an open eye for good examples and to enjoy them when he comes across them.

Good examples, however, are the fruit of genius—a fruit which does not hang on every tree. Of this peculiar form of wit Sydney Smith, we think, is the great master. "The Scots," he said, "would have you believe that they can ripen fruit; and to be candid I must own that in remarkably warm summers I have tasted peaches that made most excellent pickles." This is the art of exaggeration in its full perfection, though much of its effect is due, no doubt, to the air of candour which seems to yield the point in favour of the Scots just at the moment when it is scoring off them with such laughable effect. Here is another specimen of his. "Such is the horror the French have of our *cuisine* that at the dinner given in honor of Guizot at the Athenæum his cook was heard to exclaim, 'Ah, mon pauvre maitre! Je ne le reverai plus.'" That Sydney Smith invented the whole story, and put the exclamation of despair into the cook's mouth, of course requires no saying; and as an instance of exaggeration which is also humour, it would be difficult to beat it, though the following of his is quite as good: "When so showy a woman as Mrs. X. appears at a place, though there is no garrison within twelve miles, the horizon is immediately clouded with majors." This, as a mere exaggeration, almost touches the sublime; but it is, no doubt, the grotesqueness of the picture conjured up before the mental eye which turns it from pure extravaganza into wit.

But although upon the whole we must allot the palm to the parson who was too witty to be made a bishop, most of the famous wits have notable examples of this kind. Charles Lamb was wont to tell a charming story (of his own invention) about Coleridge. He chanced one day to meet the sage of Highgate, who as usual seized him by the button and burst into a flood of words. Lamb, who was pressed for time, quietly cut off the button, and resumed his way into the City. Returning some hours later he found Coleridge stationed on the self-same spot, with the buttons in his fingers, still pouring forth the torrent of his speech. This fable is, according to our view, a model of artistic and legitimate exaggeration; it stamps, with the brevity which is the soul of wit, more forcibly upon the hearer's mind than could the most elaborate statement the figure of "the old man eloquent," bursting with exuberance of thought and language, and superlatively careless of his hearer.

This power of putting volumes into nutshells is that which is most characteristic of witty exaggeration. Very good, of the same kind, was Horace Walpole's gibe at Sir John Germain, who was, he said, so ignorant that he left a legacy to Sir Matthew Decker, as the author of St. Matthew's Gospel. It is, of course, unnecessary to say that Sir John, however ill-informed, was not quite so lost in darkness as the wicked wit here made him out to be; he was the victim of an exaggeration which magnified his ignorance, and turned itself, by wit, into an epigram. It was said of Sir Charles Wetherell that three laundresses had died in the attempt to wash his shirt. Many pages of description would not give so vivid an impression of the fact that the personal habits of Sir Charles were not exactly cleanly. James Smith once said of his friend Hill that his age was not to be discovered, for the parish register which contained the entry of his birth had perished in the Fire of London. "Pooh," said Hook, who happened to be present, "he is one of the little Hills that are spoken of as skipping in the Psalms." This example of a wild comparison, outtopped by one still wilder, recalls a certain game of exaggerations invented by Leigh Hunt, which forms a splendid tournament of wit. A speaker, for example, remarks that a certain book is as dry as a chip, and then the other players strive by turns to cap comparisons :—"A chip's a slice of orange to it—or a wet sponge—or a cup in a currant tart—you feel as if you were fingering a brickbat—it gives you dust in the eyes—at page 30 you call for beer—they say it made a reviewer take to drinking—it has ruined the draining business—the Dutch have subscribed for it to serve them instead of dykes." To excel in the old game of capping verses requires only a good memory and a fair range of reading; to excel in this a man must have a natural gift of wit. It is not a game for students, but for wags. One has only to imagine Sydney Smith and Theodore Hook pitted against each other in such a contest! It would be hard, however, even for such wits to cap the last of the above. The imagination refuses to conceive a book of more portentous dryness—a dryness surpassing Bradshaw.

REFORESTING CENTRAL ASIA.

ONE of the most interesting features in the rapid approach of Cossack and Sepoy towards each other is the extensive planting of trees that is being carried on by the engineering branches of both countries, writes the *Engineering*. Wherever stations are established in the Quetta district trees, flowers, and vegetables are planted, and the same is the case with the new Russian settlements along the course of the Transcaspian Railway and the Oxus River. Of the two, the Russians have been more systematic than ourselves, and have spent considerably more money. This is due to the interest taken in the matter by General Annenkoff, who is a born founder of colonies, and takes as much interest in all that appertains to the Transcaspian settlements as Robinson Crusoe did in his "desert island." At a recent meeting at St. Petersburg, General Annenkoff gave an account of some of his operations in this direction. He admitted very frankly that the tree planting of the last three years had not been altogether a success, many imported trees and shrubs having perished, but experience had shown what would and would not thrive, and seeds were being obtained from various parts of the world that would thrive in the sandy soil of the Kara Kum, exposed to the widest possible variations of heat and cold, or in the irrigated clayey expanses of the Merv, Tejend, and Atak cases. Meanwhile the Russian authorities are looking well after the local flora. Orders have been given that no bushes are to be cut down within ten miles of the line, and that the existing forests of saxaul are to be preserved. Saxaul is a kind of heavy extremely knotted briarwood, attaining a forest growth in places, and provides most of the fuel hitherto used in the country. It grows readily in sand, which it moreover serves to bind together by its long trailing clumsy roots. Plantations of this are to be made along the line, with camel thorn and other native bushes that thrive well, and it is expected that in time there will not be only a sufficient growth of vegetation to protect the line, but also provide shelter for weaker trees and bushes of foreign origin. In the meanwhile oil refuse from Baku is being used as household fuel by the Russians, and as soon as cheap suitable stoves are introduced the population will probably become more and more accustomed to rely upon oil for fuel purposes. Every step in this direction is a boon, because it tends to save more and more the timber in Central Asia, and thereby contributes to a reforesting of a country once densely covered with trees, and at that period famous throughout Asia for its fertility. This fertility the Russian engineer is now attempting to gradually restore.

SIR FRANCIS GRENFELL issued orders to Colonel Wodehouse to provide for the protection of the celebrated temple at Abu Simbel. Sir Francis Grenfell is too good an Egyptologist himself to take a purely military view of the value of historic monuments. His collection of antiques in Cairo includes some objects of rare value, and he has more than once turned idle soldiers to account for purposes of excavation.

CREMATION.

JOHN PAGE HOPPS writes to the *Echo* :—The first, and very natural, impression is that the scene of cremation must be a revolting one. Let us speak plainly about it; it is the only way to realise it, and to purge and steady the imagination. "But don't you hear the crackling of bones?" said a lady with a shudder. What happens is this. The body is put into an absolute pure little chamber, and shut up. At the one end of that chamber, but lower than it, is the necessary fire, with as little flame and as much intense heat as possible. At the other end is the entrance to the flue. The heat is then allowed to pass from the fire end to the flue end, passing through the little chamber on its way. It is simply a heat storm, which separates and drives every particle of moisture, and every atom of the gases, away. That is all. What is left is purity itself.

The conditions required before cremation are such as meet all reasonable demands for necessary safeguards. There is no reason why the records and the safeguards of a crematory should not be as adequate in their nature and as perfect in their form as those of any parish churchyard or public cemetery. The one—almost the solitary—objection to cremation is that in a case of poisoning the record of it in the body itself would be destroyed. It might be enough to say that cases of poisoning are so extremely few that a great and general improvement ought not to be delayed because of any danger on that score. But the real answer is that perfect safeguards are in operation, or could be easily devised. It is at present required that before any cremation is permitted, two certificates are to accompany the written request—one from a registered medical practitioner who has to certify that he attended the deceased, that he last saw him (or her) on a given day, and that the cause of death was (as stated); the cause of death being specifically set forth, as "first," and "second," with a note in each case of "time from attack till death"; and another certificate from a second registered medical practitioner, who shall certify that he has "carefully and separately investigated the circumstances connected with the death," and that "there are no circumstances connected with the death which could make exhumation of the body hereafter necessary."

In regard to religious rites, there is no possible reason why these should not be fully provided for. In the exceedingly suitable chapel at Working, the gravity, the tenderness, the reverence, and the beauty of a religious rite would only be limited by those who were responsible for it. Anything could be done there, with appropriateness and comfort. The "mourners" in any case, should be saved from the always very distressing scene at the grave. The religious rite should end in the chapel, and the process of cremation (about two hours) be left to some trusted official or to some kindly friend, who could give it all the supervision it would need. The ideal is to let all end within the precincts of the establishment, the ashes being preserved in urns in a crypt beneath the chapel in little alcoves built into the boundary walls in small graves, or, best of all, placed reverently at a little depth, loosely, about the roots of flowers, or shrubs, or trees. But, for those who prefer it, the ashes can be taken away and interred in a cemetery or parish church-yard. This has been done, and the records of burial have been duly made, as for a body. In the parish churchyard at Birstall, near Leicester, Canon Clayton read the funeral service in the usual way over the ashes of Dr. Buck; and, in the public cemetery at Leicester, the ashes of the late Mrs. Clephan were interred, the old-time phrase, "Ashes to ashes and dust to dust," being used by the minister with special emphasis, as singularly true.

It is a pity that Corporations and County Councils have no powers in relation to cremation; for it is undoubtedly desirable that it should be carried out by responsible bodies in the best possible way. It is by no means anticipating matters to say that the case is an urgent one. The feeling in favour of cremation is growing in a very remarkable manner, and the demand will create the supply. The Town Council of Middlesbrough, in spite of the clearly expressed opinion of the town clerk, decided to go on with a scheme, though it may have to abandon it. In Manchester, an exceedingly strong committee has been formed, with a view to forming a public company for erecting a crematory; and, in Leicester, a site is already being considered. In these circumstances, it is surely desirable to give Town Councils and County Councils powers to provide the alternative to burial. The hope that such powers may some day be given should not, however, stop those who contemplate giving practical effect to their opinions. For about £2,500 everything really necessary can be provided, including land; and it ought not to be difficult to raise that in any large town. But a combination of qualities and characteristics is necessary wherever cremation is attempted to be carried out. The spirit and tone of those who have the matter in hand are of the very greatest importance. The men and women at the head of the movement should be, not necessarily the wealthy, but those who locally command general respect and the confidence of "the masses." They will need to combine courage with tenderness, plain speaking with sympathy, and resolution with good taste. They may then be surprised to find how readily the people will adopt the better way.

A PIRATE BETRAYED.

A PROMINENT pirate of the seventeenth century was Captain Charles Vane, the details of whose career would, however, read much like some already given in the lives of earlier freebooters. One incident at the end of his life is presented, to show how much distrust often existed among the pirates themselves. Vane was at last wrecked on a small uninhabited island near the Bay of Honduras; his vessel was completely lost and most of his men drowned. He resided there some weeks, being reduced to great straits. While Vane was upon this island a ship put in there from Jamaica for water, the captain of which, one Holford, an old pirate, happened to be an acquaintance of Vane's. He thought this a good opportunity to get off, and accordingly applied to his friend; but Holford absolutely refused him, saying to him, "Charles, I can't trust you on board my ship unless I carry you as a prisoner, for I shall have you caballing with my men, knocking me on the head, and running away with my ship pirating." Vane made all the protestations of honour in the world to him; but it seems Captain Holford was too intimately acquainted with him to place any confidence in his words or oaths. He told him he might easily get off if he had a mind to it. "I am going down the bay," said he, "and shall return hither in about a month; and if I find you upon the island when I come back, I will carry you to Jamaica and there hang you!" "How can I get away?" answered Vane. "Are there not fishermen's dories upon the beach? Can't you take one of them?" replied Holford. "What!" replied Vane; "Would you have me; steal a dory, then?" "Do you make it a matter of conscience," replied Holford, "to steal a dory, when you have been a common robber and pirate, stealing ships and cargoes, and plundering all mankind that fell in your way? Stay here if you are so squeamish"; and he left him to consider the matter. After Captain Holford's departure another ship put into the small island, on her way home, for some water. None of the company knowing Vane, he easily passed his examination, and so was shipped for the voyage. One would be apt to think that Vane was now pretty safe, and likely to escape the fate which his crimes had merited; but here a cross accident happened which ruined all. Holford, returning from the bay, was met by this ship, and the captains being very well acquainted with each other, Holford was invited to dine aboard, which he did. As he passed along to the cabin he chanced to cast his eye down in the hold, and there saw Charles Vane at work. He immediately spoke to the captain, saying, "Do you know whom you have aboard there?" "Why," said he, "I shipped the man the other day at an island where he had been cast away, and he seems to be a brisk hand." "I tell you," replied Captain Holford, "it is Vane, the notorious pirate." "If it be he," replied the other, "I won't keep him." "Why, then," said Holford, "I'll send and take him aboard, and surrender him at Jamaica." This being settled, Captain Holford, as soon as he returned to his ship, sent his mate armed to Vane, who had his pistol ready cocked, and told him he was his prisoner. No man daring to make opposition, he was brought aboard and put into irons; and when Captain Holford arrived at Jamaica he delivered up his old acquaintance to justice, at which place he was tried, convicted, and executed, as was some time before Vane's companion, Robert Deal, who was brought thither by one of the men-of-war. "It is clear," says the original narrator, "from this how little ancient friendship will avail a great villain when he is deprived of the power that had before supported and rendered him formidable."—*The Sea.*

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* understands from reliable sources that the Treasury minute regulating the English Civil Service in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Civil Establishments, will be laid on the table of the House before the end of the month. Three drafts have been already prepared, and two of them have been considered by the Cabinet, but the changes proposed are so extensive that some of the details have yet to be approved.

A PLUCKY MOOR.

MOHAMMED BIN ISMAIL, Mr. Meakin's servant, a survivor of the recent Mogador accident, had already distinguished himself by his swimming powers on many occasions. The *Times of Morocco* says that several times he has shown great courage as a surf-swimmer in taking lines out to wrecks on this coast at the risk of his life, and once he was one of the very few survivors from the Soueira, an English steamer, wrecked near Casablanca. This is his fourth escape from drowning. Two years ago last November he exhibited faithful attachment as well as bravery. The following notes are from his master's pen :—

In May, 1884, a tall, thin young Moor, looking pinched and prematurely old, applied to me, among many others, for employment. His appearance was remarkable. His only head-gear was a piece of string tied twice round his shaven head. The rest of his attire consisted of a tattered jelab and a pair of much mended calico drawers. He had a hollow cough, which seemed to have settled on his lungs, and his features gave one the impression of suffering and privation. His shoulders seemed bent forward as one who had been carrying too heavy loads. No sooner had I agreed, at the recommendation of a Consulate clerk, to give him a trial, than he seemed to change altogether, and

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE late naval manœuvres in the Channel and Mediterranean, writes the *Avenir Militaire* on the French Naval Manœuvres, only corroborate the lesson that we learned from the manœuvres of last spring—namely, that the provisions made for the defence of our coasts and harbours is absolutely insufficient. At Cherbourg the squadron commanded by Admiral Boissoudy forced the western entrance and penetrated into the harbour. In the Mediterranean, Admiral O'Neill constantly eluded the vigilance of the defending squadron. He took up a position in front of Marseilles, and even in front of Toulon, which would in real war have enabled him to bombard both towns. Twice over he surprised the Port of Cette, and entered it while the defending torpedo-boats remained tranquilly in their moorings. Finally he seized Bandol. All this is not reassuring, and it shows how culpable our naval and military authorities have been in sacrificing rapid cruisers to torpedo-boats, and in treating the question of coast defences as a matter of no importance even going to the length of suppressing the committee which has for many years presided over the organisation of our defences. We hear that the Minister of Marine is very seriously uneasy at the responsibility which the situation forces upon him, and that he threatens to resign if the Government refuse to ask the Chambers for the credit of sixty millions, which Admiral-Krantz considers absolutely indispensable for our needs.

Lord Charles Beresford has taken a wise step in sending in his resignation to his constituents before formally applying for a ship, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*. Doubtless he wished to place it beyond a doubt that no special favour could attach to his having the magic letters M.P. after his name. We regret that he will be out of Parliament when Lord Hartington's committee reports, for if all we hear is true, there will be need for some honest, outspoken criticism then, such as we have been accustomed to from the breezy sailor-legislator. But it is right of Lord Charles to consider his naval position first, and if he does not get in three years' sea-time very soon he will never attain flag rank. Then, also, if he likes to go back into Parliament after some recent experience on board ship, he will be able to speak with greater authority than attaches to one who has never been at sea as a Captain at all. We shall miss his strong advocacy of reforms of various kinds, but he has a perfect right to feel that he has fulfilled his mission for the present, and we hope it will not be long before his appointment is in the papers.

As the monster ironclad, the Sans Pareil's, name is about to be put in commission, writes the *United Service's Gazette*, it may be interesting to remind our readers that the original Sans Pareil was a French 80-gun ship, which, with five others, was captured from the Brest fleet in Lord Howe's glorious victory of June 1, 1794. All (except one 74-gun ship) were safely convoyed into port. This class of French ships carried as ordinary complement 950, but in war time 1,300 men, whereas our ships of the same class only carried about 700 men. On June 22, 1795, Lord Bridport, with his flag flying in the Royal George, sighted a portion of the French fleet off L'Orient, and, as they appeared to decline a contest, four of his fastest vessels were detached to give chase, among which vessels was the captured Sans Pareil, Rear-Admiral Lord H. Seymour and Captain W. Bromwell. The Sans Pareil is elsewhere described as one of the fastest ships afloat. Among Lord Bridport's fleet at Spithead on December 25, 1796, there was a three-decker Sans Pareil, which is probably the same vessel.

It is truly gratifying, writes a home paper, to find how sincere was the good feeling between the Royal Navy, as represented by the Calliope, and the United States Service at the moment of the hurricane at Samoa. Admiral Kimberly, writing in reply to a letter from Captain Kane, said: "You went out splendidly, and we all felt from our hearts for you, and our cheers came with sincerity and admiration for the able manner in which you handled your ship. It was a gallant thing, and you did it so well it could not have been done better. We could not have been gladder than if it had been one of our ships, for in a time like that I can say truly with our old Admiral Josiah Latnall, 'That blood is thicker than water.'"

The electrical fittings of all ships are to be inspected and tested by the Steam Reserve and Dockyard officials as soon as a ship is commissioned. This is to be done in the presence of officers from the Departments of the Directors of Naval Ordnance and Construction, and also of the officers and men of the ships, in order that they may see everything is in perfect order, and become familiar with the electric installation worked at its full power by the Dockyard and Steam Reserve officials, and to prevent any subsequent conflict of opinion in case of any mishap when on actual service.

Within the last few days some interesting experiments have been made with a new type of military bridge on the Var, at Colomar, near Nice. The parts of this bridge are of steel, each being of such dimensions as to be easily portable. When put together, the structure is sufficiently broad and strong to allow a *corps d'armee*, with its artillery and impedimenta, to cross in a short time. The trials at Colomar showed that the bridge can be erected in less than fifty hours.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed Mr. William Anderson, of the firm of Easton, Anderson, and Co., to be Director-General of Ordnance Factories.

Captain Stackpool, a Government meat inspector, paid an unexpected visit on Tuesday, July 15, to the camp of the 3rd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment of Militia in Pontefract Park, and when the meat contractor brought the meat into the park it was examined and condemned, and Captain Stackpool ordered that it should be destroyed as unfit for human food. Another firm of army contractors at the last moment supplied 800 lb. of ham and bacon to the troops and 300 cabbages, and dinner was served three-quarters of an hour late.

The French nation may be congratulating itself that it has secured a large addition to the strength of its army, writes the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*; but onlookers will scarcely be inclined to agree with them. While we are ourselves painfully aware that politics are too much mixed up with our own military system, we can yet afford to regard this latest French Army Bill as practically nothing more nor less than a piece of political jobbery which will very probably result in but a small increase to the French forces. The origin of the three years system was really the desire to force men of all classes and professions, including the clergy, into the Service. This point has been defeated, yet the three years system has been voted. The aim of the promoters of the new Act was, we believe, in no way connected with the mere efficient defence of the country, and as matters now stand any Government can court unlimited popularity by simply saying, "The finances of the country will not permit of our calling out recruits in accordance with the Act of 1889, and we shall, therefore, only call up a limited number."

When actually engaged in ball practice a service paper considers that the rules regarding the adjustment of the men's dress as laid down by the National Rifle Association are somewhat too restrictive. "This remark applies, it adds, merely to the unbuttoning of the coat and other minor details calculated to increase a man's comfort when firing. As regards the dress allowed to be worn, we must say that, judging by the appearance of some of the Volunteers we have seen there, an undue laxity prevails. When we see the delinquents taken to task by the *Volunteer Service Gazette* we fancy our opinion is justified. While on the subject we would also draw attention to the details of some of the officers' uniforms which we have noticed. It seems, especially among the rifle corps, to be customary to omit certain little details whereby the uniform becomes to all appearance similar to that of the King's Royal Rifles or the Rifle Brigade. This practically means wearing borrowed plumes.

We have seemingly escaped having to record another naval disaster, which would have followed quickly upon those of the Sultan and Surprise, says a military contemporary. It appears that the Sphinx, when steaming at a rate of over six knots on the passage from Jask to the Persian Gulf, was suddenly brought up with such a shock as to create considerable alarm on board the vessel. It would appear that when she was got off on a risen tide there was no leakage, and as far as could be judged no damage had been done to the bottom of the ship, which will be thoroughly examined when she goes to Bombay.

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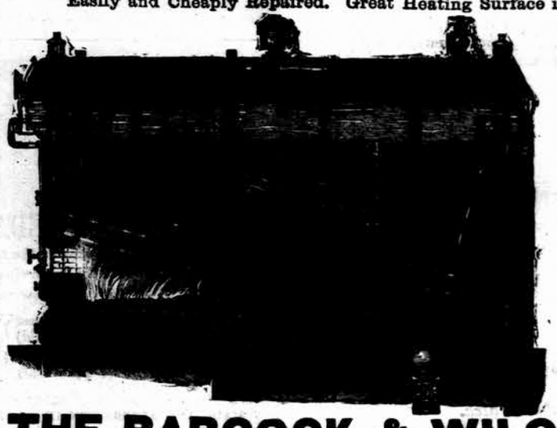

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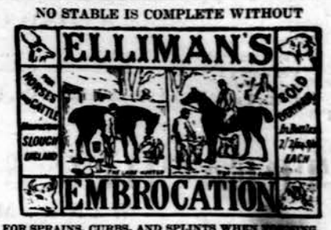

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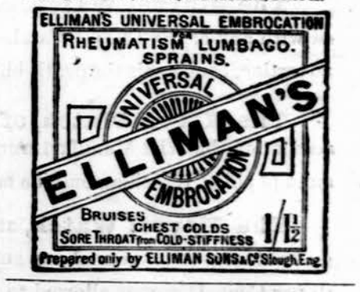

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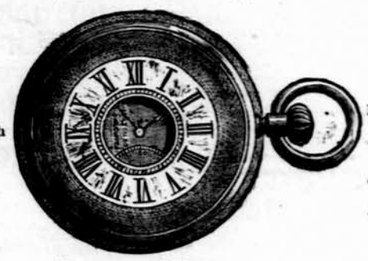

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